DAILY REPORT

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HUNGARIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD270715 Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI)--MTI correspondent Zoltan Szabo reports from Geneva: The plenary session of the Geneva Disarmament Committee was addressed on Thursday by Ambassador Dr. Imre Komives, head of the Hungarian delegation. He analysed those recommendations of the declaration issued by the Warsaw Treaty's Political Consultative Committee after its session on May 14-15 which are directly related with the issues figuring on the agenda of the Geneva Disarmament Committee.

The Hungarian delegate called for the earliest possible attainment of concrete results on questions like total ban on nuclear arms tests, ban on radiological and chemical weapons and the consolidation of security guarantee to the countries not possessing nuclear arms. Describing nuclear disarmament topics as greatly significant, the Hungarian ambassador called it essential that the committee concretely deal with these. Referring to the socialist countries' initiative last year regarding nuclear disarmament, Dr. Imre Komives suggested that with the wide-ranging inclusion of delegations the committee elaborate concrete proposals for beginning preparatory talks.

BULGARIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT MEETING

AU251008 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Geneva, June 25 (BTA)--Yesterday Ambassador Petur Vutov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the session of the disarmament committee, took the floor in the Geneva Palace of Nations. The Bulgarian representative spoke of the importance of the jubilee session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. A major part of the problems discussed in Warsaw are closely related to the agenda of the disarmament committee. The declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states contains a wide-ranging programme of measures covering virtually all aspects of international security and disarmament. This declaration is a logical extension of the concrete initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member-states over recent years aimed at curbing the arms race and at undertaking effective disarmament measures, he said.

As is known the socialist countries, Bulgaria included, put forward at the outset of last year's session of the committee, a proposal on opening negotiation with the participation of all the nuclear powers, on the agenda of which to be the discontinuation of the manufacture of all kinds of nuclear weapons and the gradual cuts in the stockpiles until their final removal. The UN General Assembly has appealed to the disarmament committee to start consultations and negotiations with the participation of all the nuclear states on curbing the nuclear arms race and for nuclear disarmament. Unfortunately, however, we have to state, said the leader of the Bulgarian delegation, that the disarmament committee has so far failed to carry out this essential task. This cannot but disquiet all countries which make consistent efforts for effective nuclear disarmament measures to be undertaken.

The socialist countries believe, and it was explicitly stated in the Warsaw declaration, that it is not late to curb the new leg in the nuclear arms race, Mr Vutov stressed. Taking up the question of total and general ban on nuclear tests, the Bulgarian representative pointed out that his delegation backed the proposals made at the committee for the setting up of a working group within the framework of the committee, to deal with this issue of paramount importance.

VIETNAMESE SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION ARRIVES 27 JUNE

AU281440 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for scientific-technical cooperation led by (Tran Thi), member of the State Committee of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for Science and Technology and chairman of the Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has arrived in our country. At the airport the delegation was met by Gani Qemo, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, and other comrades. Duong Van Trung, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotetiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Tirana, was also present.

TRADE TALKS HELD IN TIRANA WITH ROMANIA

AU281850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Tirana, (AGERPRES) 28/6/1980--Talks were held in Tirana between Ion Stoian, Romanian deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation and Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The sides discussed problems regarding the present stage of the economic exchanges in 1980 as well as their perspectives for the 1981-1985 period.

Ion Stoian called on Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade of the hosting country, to exchange opinions on the development of the Romanian-Albanian trade relations.

LLESHI GREETS MADAGASCAR, DJIBOUTI PRESIDENTS ON HOLIDAYS

Greeting to Madagascar President

AU251903 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Dadier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar:

On the occasion of Madagascar's national holiday, on behalf of the Albania people, the People's Assembly Presidium and myself, I send you greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the people of Madagascar and the prosperity of their country.

Greeting to Djibouti President

AU261400 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to the president of the Republic of Djibouti, Hassan Gouled Aptidon:

On the occasion of Djibouti's national holiday, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and myself, I send you best wishes for the progress and happiness of the people of Djibouti.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV SEND CONDOLENCES ON SANJAY GANDHI'S DEATH

AU271230 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, which reads as follows:

Esteemed Mrs Gandhi: We were deeply shaken by the news of the tragic death of your son Sanjay Gandhi, general secretary of the All-India Committee of the Indian National Congress. With his death the Indiean people have lost a worthy son and fighter for the construction and development of contemporary India, as well as a highly esteemed friend of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Sharing your great sorrow, which affects your family and the friendly people of India, we entreat you to accept our most sincere condolences.

On the same occasion Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a condolence telegram to Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India.

ZHIVKOV GREETS LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDENT ON APPOINTMENT

AU191908 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 19 Jun 80

["Cordial Greetings"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 19, (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has sent a congratulatory telegram to Mr Stevan Doronjski, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia on his election to the post. I wish you success in your highly responsible work in the building of socialism in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, for the happiness and prosperity of the fraternal Yugoslav peoples, reads the telegram.

Mr Zhivkov points out that the cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has a definite importance in the further development of relations between the two neighbouring socialist countries in the interests of the two peoples, in the interest of peace and socialism in the Balkans and in the world.

FILIPOV, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT TO INDIA

AU282010 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Delhi, June 28 (BTA correspondent)--The visit of a Bulgarian Government delegation in India continues. Today the head of the delegation, Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, was received by Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of India. The Indian president accepted with pleasure the invitation issued to him by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the Bulgarian State Council, to visit Bulgaria, and said that in the nearest future he will avail himself of this opportunity. Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy pointed out that the friendly relations between the two countries' leaders and between the two nations serve the well-being of future generations and general peace.

In a friendly atmosphere were discussed Bulgaro-Indian relations and possibilities for using a new approach to the reciprocally profitable bilateral economic cooperation.

The Bulgarian delegation returned to Delhi today after their one-week tour of India. During this tour they had useful meetings and visits to many enterprises, institutes and agricultural projects in the states of Haryana, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Many of these enterprises are part of Bulgaro-Indian economic cooperation or are to join its expanding scope.

Mr Filipov and the members of the Bulgarian delegation met Mr Nsrain Dut Tivary, minister of planning of [word indistinct] Vikram Majan, state minister of energy, and Professor Nural Hassan, deputy chairman of the State Council for Science and Industrial development, as well as many representatives of the business circles. During these meetings some concrete questions of the further extension and deepening of the economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries have been discussed. Expressed was a will to put these contacts on a promising long-term basis, using new, reciprocally advantageous forms of cooperation and especially the industrial joint production.

PAPAZOV CONCLUDES TRADE COOPERATION AGREEMENTS IN JAPAN

AU301600 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Tokyo, June 30, BTA--The visit of a Bulgarian delegation led by Mr Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee for Scientific and Technical Progress, to Japan has ended. The delegation took part in the 6th regular session of the joint Bulgaro-Japanese economic, scientific and technological cooperation committee.

According to the unanimous opinion of the co-chairmen of the committee and of representatives of the Japanese business circles, the 6th session was the most important so far, since the foundations have been laid at it of the economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Bulgaria and Japan for the coming ten years. The new forms to be adopted in the future are aimed at expanding mutual trade, cooperation in third countries and joint economic activity, and are bound to promote bilateral relations into a qualitatively new stage and what is more with a pronounced mutual advantage.

Upon conclusion of the session, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation had meetings and talks with presidents of some of the biggest Japanese companies. An agreement was signed on cooperation between the Bulgarian State Committee for Science and Technical Progress and the Japanese firm of Toshiba, one of the biggest Japanese firms, and a credit agreement with the Japanese firm of Exim.

Mr Papazov also had a meeting with the Japanese foreign minister, Mr Okita. Today he was received by the Japanese minister of foreign trade and industry, Mr Sasaki. A number of measures to boost cooperation were outlined at the talks.

CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER SIMON ON VISIT FOR COOPERATION TALKS

AU271603 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] The 20th session of the Joint Bulgarian-CSSR Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee began yesterday. A Czechoslovak economic delegation headed by Josef Simon, deputy premier of the CSSR, arrived in Bulgaria for this purpose.

In the light of the decisions adopted at the meeting between Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak, our first party and state leaders, held in September 1979, a thorough analysis of the development of bilateral economic and scientific-technical relations will be made at the session. The basic trends of cooperation will also be outlined, and specialization and production-sharing between the two countries will be discussed.

At the plenary session held at the Council of Ministers, the two sides of the committee were represented by Josef Simon, CSSR deputy premier, and Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who pointed out that the present session will mark a new stage in the development of comprehensive economic relations. It will open new opportunities for a thorough intensification of socialist economic integration.

The leaders of the ministries, departments and other economic organizations reviewed the development of cooperation following the 19th committee session in the field of machine-building, automobile industry, chemical industry, electronics and electro-techniques, as well as in the sectors of agriculture, foreign trade and other economic branches. Particular attention was devoted to specialization and production-sharing, and to the coordination of plans for the forthcoming 5-year plan period.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

AU272131 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 27 (BTA)--A protocol on the 20th session of the joint Bulgarian-Czechoslovak Economic, Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee was signed here today. A number of already operating agreements in the field of mechanical engineering are envisaged to be prolonged, namely on the production of hydro-electric power station equipment. Some new contracts will be drafted in the same field: on extension of cooperation in the manufacture of lorries, on industrial joint production of heavy metal-processing machines, on equipment for thermo-electric power stations. Some concrete problems of bilateral cooperation in chemistry, electronics and electrical engineering, transport and agriculture have been discussed. Bulgaro-Czechoslovak contacts in science and technology in the 1981-1985 period were considered. Bilateral exchange of goods this year is planned to increase by 5 per cent as compared to last year's exchange.

The protocol was signed by the co-chairmen of the committee, Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, and Mr Josef Simon, deputy premier of the Czechoslovak Council of Ministers.

Mr Stanko Todorov, Bulgaria's prime minister, received today the Czechoslovak deputy premier, Mr Josef Simon. During the talks attended by Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, some topical problems of bilateral economic cooperation were discussed. Mr Todorov was informed of the results of the 20th session of the Bulgaro-Czechoslovak committee, which ended here today.

Simon Departure

LD272312 Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Sofia--A protocol on the 20th session of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Economic, Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee was signed here on Friday.

Josef Simon left for Czechoslovakia on Friday after the end of the five-day session of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Economic, Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee. Before his departure, Josef Simon told Czechoslovak journalists that traditional Czechoslovak-Bulgarian cooperation has good prospects for the coming period. The coordination of national economic plans for the forthcoming five-year plan is carried out on realistic bases, which is of great importance for the dynamical development of both countries.

ELECTRIC POWER LINE WITH SFRY INAUGURATED IN PETRICH

AU272133 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 27 Jun 80

["Bulgaria-Yugoslavia: Power Transmission Line"--BTA headline]

[Text] Petrich, June 27 (BTA)--The fourth long-distance power transmission line, Petrich-Strumica, was inaugurated today. The new line was designed, built and assembled by specialists of the two countries. In his inauguration speech, Mr Oved Tadjer, deputy-minister of energy, pointed out that the Petrich-Strumica capacity is sufficient to supply with electricity a sizable area on any side of the frontier, including several substations of 110 kv.

Bulgaro-Yugoslav cooperation in power generation has 20 years of history. The first power transmission line, Republika-Vrla, linked the two countries in 1961. In 1964 the second power transmission line was finished--Koula-Bor. Far more powerful was the 1975 constructed line of Stolnik-Nis with a voltage of 220 kv, which will be soon increased to 400 kv.

JURIDICIAL PROTOCOL WITH POLAND SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU272126 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 27 (BTA)--Ministers of justice of Bulgaria and Poland, Mrs Evetla Daskalova and Mr Jerzy Bafia, signed a protocol here today on changes and addenda to the agreement on juridical help and legal contacts on civil, family and criminal cases, signed in 1961 in Warsaw. Mrs Daskalova underlined that the signing of this document results from the deepening and improvement of interaction in the field of legal contacts between the two countries. "It will still better defend the rights and freedoms of the citizens of Bulgaria and Poland", said she.

Mr Bafia decorated Mrs Daskalova with the Commander's Cross of the Order for Merit to Poland. The Polish minister was received today by Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and prime minister of Bulgaria.

PLANNING COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH MONGOLIA SIGNED

AU240745 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 23, (BTA)--The coordination of the economic plans of Bulgaria and Mongolia up to 1965, which was completed today, provides for a wide-scale cooperation between the two countries in different economic spheres. On the Bulgarian side the protocol on coordination was signed by Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and on the Mongolian side it was signed by Mr Dumaagiyn Sodnom, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the State Planning Commission of Mongolia.

Bulgaria and Mongolia intend for bilateral trade to increase by 25 percent in the next five-year period as compared to 1976-1980. The Bulgarian export to Mongolia will include raw materials, foodstuffs and consumer goods, and the Mongolian exports to Bulgaria, raw material of animal origin, farm products and foodstuffs.

Bulgaria will help with the updating and reconstruction of Mongolian enterprises built with Bulgarian participation. Bilateral cooperation will extend to foundation of new projects.

Wide-scale cooperation is envisaged in geological prospecting. A Bulgaro-Mongolian enterprise, Mongolbulgarmetal, was founded recently. It will deal with mining of some metals on Mongolian soil. Bulgaria will eventually take part in the mining of big deposits of phosphorites, coking coal and tin in Mongolia. Bulgarian geologists will continue to work with the international geological expedition in Mongolia, which is compiled of specialists from the other socialist countries. Mongolian students and post-graduate students will be trained free in Bulgaria.

The Mongolian statesman was received here today by the Bulgarian prime minister, Mr Stanko Todorov.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH FRG REPORTED

AU261126 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 24 Jun 80

["'Ion' Family Plant"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 26 (BTA)--Bulgaria ranks second in the world after the Federal Republic of Germany, which began a wide industrial transfer of ion nitrogenizing of metals. This is a method of a further chemical and thermal processing of the surface of details and tools, with a view to increasing their strength and corrosion-resistance.

Contrary to the non-profitable classical nitrogenizing in electric furnaces, when the component is often deformed and nitrogen gets in it very unevenly, ion nitrogenizing is taking place in vacuum chambers with a smouldering electrical discharge in them. When feeding nitrogen, the plasma envelops the component evenly. The time of processing is cut down three-to five-fold, electric power costs--by 50 per cent, and gas--100 times.

Nineteen ion nitrogenizing Ion plants, with 15 to 150 kw capacity, are already being operated at Bulgarian enterprises, and at the moment another two, super-power (up to 600 kw) plants for the needs of the heavy mechanical engineering are going to be built. Components weighing up to 50 tons and 12 metres long will be processed in them.

Protected by ten author's certificates, the "Ion" family plants have been designed by a team under Dimitur Buchkov at the Lenin higher electrical engineering institute. They are considerably cheaper than the equipment of the Kloeckner firm of West Germany, which have so far been considered as a pattern, and besides they have a 20 per cent higher efficiency of electrical power. As shown by practice, the strength at the basis of the tooth in tooth gears, processed into "Ion" is doubled, and the life of the steel worm-gears of the plastic processing machinery is prolonged from 4 weeks to 3 or 6 months.

Recently the team-creator of the "Ion" family was awarded a Dimitrov prize. There is great interest abroad for their development. Among the first possible buyers of Bulgarian ion nitrogenizing equipment are Poland, the GDR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and some Western firms.

STANISHEV RECEIVES WPC'S ROMESH CHANDRA

AU272129 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 27 (BTA)--Mr Romesh Chandra, chairman of the World Peace Council, was received here today by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Views on topical international questions were exchanged. Discussed was the preparation of the World Parliament of the peoples for peace to be held in Sofia from September 23 through 27 this year. Mr Chandra arrived in Bulgaria on June 25. During his stay he met the chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, Mr Vladimir Boney. Information on the participation of parliamentarians from different countries in the preparation of the World Parliament of the peoples for peace was exchanged. Mr Chandra left Bulgaria today.

ZHIVKOV COMMISSIONS NEW UNITS AT BOTEVGRAD PLANT

AU301858 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Summary] "Comrade Todor Zhivkov on 30 June commissioned the new units of the Botevgrad economic-chemical [as heard] plant. He wished the workers more successes in their efforts to satisfy the needs of the population for modern consumer goods." Nikolay Dyulgerov, BCP Sofia Okrug Committee first secretary, and Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, attended the celebration. The plant will produce processed plastic articles. "Comrade Todor Zhivkov read a decree of the State Council on awarding frontrankers, who had taken part in the construction of the new units."

TSANOV ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU261026 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 25, (BTA)--The thirteenth session of the National Assembly continues its work here today. People's representatives listened to the report of Minister of Transport Vasil Tsanov on the work of the ministry.

The speaker emphasized the high growth and qualitative changes obtained in the Bulgarian transport. He pointed out that railway transport had increased its freight to 80 million tons, and automobile transport had reached the farthest corners of the fatherland. Bulgaria has gained a definite authority in international transport. At present she is a developed maritime state. The Bulgarian aviation maintains 35 international lines and processes more than 50 million hectares of farming land both in this country and abroad, said Mr Vasil Tsanov.

He also stated that transport and road construction had gained new scales, the implementation of high-output technologies and industrial methods had begun. He also emphasized that numerous important facilities had been built: the Varna-Ilichovsk (USSR) ferry-boat complex, the 2020-meter Asparukh bridge, lots of viaducts on the motorways, the new central Sofia railway station and the Varna west port. For the last five-year planning period, there have been carried some 1,700,000,000 cargoes. The needs for transporting many important products are better satisfied.

Minister Tsanov informed that the transfer of new, highly efficient technologies for many mass and labor-consuming loads had begun. The proportion of specialized wagons and cars and the percentage of mechanized processed loads have gone up. The average output of covered goods wagons for the five-year period has gone up by 16 percent, that of locomotives by 8 percent, and of ships of 14 percent. The average gross weight of wagons has also gone up. Mr. Vasil Tsanov pointed out that for the last four years of the current five-year period the volume of net output, at a 45.5 percent planned growth, has been (?increased) by 48 percent, and social labor efficiency by about 36 percent of the planned 30.6 percent.

Goods to the tune of nearly 100 million leva [words indistinct] and about 6 million passengers are carried every day in Bulgaria. About 10 percent of the national income is made up directly at the transport complex.

Further on Mr Vasil Tsanov dwelt on some difficulties and shortcomings in transport.

The National Assembly made a positive assessment of the activity of the ministry in the period under survey. It approved the basic guidelines for effective development of the transport system:

--A speeded up railway transport updating and reconstruction,

--Raising the efficiency of automobile transport through increasing the number of big-tonnage automobiles and an accelerated building of thoroughfares,

--Fast development of combined transportations and expanding Bulgaria's participation in international transport,

--Speeded-up development of the marine [as received],

--Reconstruction of ports and railway department branches, containerization and complex mechanization.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHANGES

AU271609 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jun 80 p 2

[Excerpt] Taking up the third item of the agenda, the chairman of the National Assembly read a State Council proposal on confirming the decrees on changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers. The National Assembly deputies unanimously approved a decision confirming the State Council's decrees on changes in the **composition** of the Council of Ministers--to relieve Drzha Vulcheva of her post as minister of national education and appoint her deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; to relieve Tano Tsolov of his post as first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; to appoint Stamen Stamenov, minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, also as deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; to appoint Aleksandur Fol as minister of national education, and to relieve Stoyan Zhulev of his post as minister of light industry and appoint Rumen Serbezov minister of light industry.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MINSK--The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly and member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat, has returned from Minsk. The delegation attended the jubilee session of representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member countries on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 21 Jun 80 AU]

CUBAN MINISTER MEETS LUKANOV--Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Ricardo Cabrizas, Cuban minister of foreign trade. Talks on the further development of economic relations between the two countries were held in a friendly atmos- atmosphere. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, also attended the talks. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 21 Jun 80 AU]

FOJTIK RECEIVES CPSU PROPAGANDA HEAD TYAZHELNIKOV

ID301640 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, member of the Central Committee and head of the Department of Agitation and Propaganda of the CPSU Central Committee.

During their cordial and comradely discussion, they informed each other about the experiences in the implementation of documents adopted by both communist parties in order to perfect the ideological work. They paid special attention to the concrete implementation of propaganda, party education and agitation. Regular exchanges of experiences and mutual cooperation enable both parties to perfect ideological and political-educational activity, to improve the propaganda on the advantage of real socialism and to reveal more effectively the plans of anti-communism.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES AFGHAN INFORMATION MINISTER

ID301653 Prague CTK in English 1612 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received Afghan Minister of Information and Culture 'Abdol Majid Sarboland here Monday. They discussed questions related to the further development of relations between their countries.

REPORTAGE ON 30 JUNE ARRIVAL, VISIT BY SFRY'S VRHOVEC

Welcome at Airport

ID301728 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived by air today for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

At Ruzyne Airport the esteemed guest was welcomed by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs. Also present was Miodrag Vlahovic, SFRY ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Meeting With Chnoupek

ID301934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1844 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Federal Secretary Vrhovec and Minister Chnoupek had their first meeting tonight. The Yugoslav delegation, which also comprises Miodrag Vlahovic, SFRY ambassador to Czechoslovakia; Savo Obradovic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; and Radojko Antonijevic, adviser in the federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, and the Czechoslovak delegation are expected to hold their first official talks tomorrow.

Vrhovec is expected to be received tomorrow by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia, and also by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal. Minister Chnoupek gave a formal dinner tonight in honor of Josip Vrhovec during which toasts were exchanged.

Dinner Held

LD302124 Prague CTK in English 2010 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a dinner in honour of Josip Vrhovec here on Monday.

It was attended by Deputy Premier Jindrich Zahradnik and other Czechoslovak officials, as well as by Czechoslovak ambassador to Yugoslavia Oldrich Pavlovsky and Yugoslav ambassador to Czechoslovakia Miodrag Vlahovic.

In a toast at the dinner, Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized traditional relations of warm friendship and cooperation between the two countries and said that the visit by the Yugoslav representative will considerably contribute to the struggle for peace and relaxation of international tension.

Josip Vrhovec condemned the growing arms race and stressed that the process of detente can continue only providing the principles of peaceful coexistence are consistently respected.

HEALTH DOCUMENT SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

LD302000 Prague CTK in English 1709 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--Czech Minister of Health Jaroslav Prokopec and his Vietnamese colleague Vu Van Can signed here on Monday an executive plan to the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese agreement on cooperation in health care in the next five years.

INDRA, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO ULAANBAATAR

LD301520 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] A delegation of the CSSR Federal Assembly left Prague today for Ulaanbaatar for an official friendly visit to Mongolia. It is headed by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. At Ruzyne Airport it was seen off by deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, Vaclav David, Bohuslav Kucera, Jaroslav Srb and Michal Zakovic.

LEADERS THANK MONGOLIAN OFFICIALS FOR GREETINGS MESSAGE

OW230222 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1820 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Jun (MONTSAME)--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government, have sent a telegram to the Mongolian leaders in reply to their congratulations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from fascism by the Soviet Army.

The telegram expresses firm confidence that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries will continue to deepen and broaden in the future with the support of the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Czechoslovak leaders wished the Mongolian people new successes in the cause of building socialism in their country and in implementing the decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress.

INDRA CONGRATULATES HUNGARY'S APRO ON REELECTION

LD271532 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Antol Apro on his reelection as chairman of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic.

MINISTER SUPKA ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN HOUSING POLICY

AU271517 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 25 Jun 80 p 1

[Frantisek Zdobina report: "We Are Building a Lot But We Are Also Tearing Down a Lot: Press Conference About the Concept of Housing Construction in the Seventh 5-Year Plan"]

[Summary] In regard to the intensity of housing construction, the CSSR now holds third place in the world. In the current 5-year plan alone 660,000 new apartments will be built. By the end of 1980 some 53 percent of the population will be living in new apartments. On the other hand, there is also an excessive loss of housing space caused by dilapidation or misappropriation for other purposes. While in the decade between 1951 and 1960 the ratio between torn down and newly built apartments was 31 to 100, in the following decade it increased to 52 to 100. The trend is continuing and experts believe that the CSSR now holds the first place in the world as regards the loss of housing.

"At yesterday's press conference, which took place on the premises of the CSSR Government Presidium, Comrade L. Supka, federal minister for technological and investment promotion, outlined the basic features of the draft housing policy concept for the next 5-year plan. The concept is designed to ensure some changes for the better:

"It is envisaged that in comparison with the current 5-year plan the construction plan for new apartments will be reduced by 100,000 in the next 5-year plan.

"However, the incremental increases of apartments will not be diminished because the loss of the existing housing will be reduced. Older apartments will be renovated at a much faster rate and on a much broader basis than has been the case up to now. That is socially more profitable as the modernization of an older apartment is more efficient than the construction of a new apartment, especially if the latter uses up land that had not been built on before. Moreover, most tenants prefer living in older apartments with up-to-date facilities.

"The methodology of planning will be adjusted so as to increase the interest of construction enterprises in the modernization of older apartments."

The need to make use of the existing housing fund is also accentuated by the shortage of fuels and energy.

"It has also turned out that the parallel existence of the two forms of housing construction--cooperative and enterprise housing construction--with their considerably different economic conditions causes complications and does not play the role it was designed to play. Enterprise-owned apartments are very often held by people who no longer work in the enterprise. Often these apartments have been acquired by speculators. It was decided that starting with the Seventh 5-Year Plan enterprise housing construction will be discontinued and replaced by cooperative housing construction. Part of the social funds thus saved will be earmarked for employees who will join the housing cooperative. The newly introduced measure is intended to contribute to the recruitment and stabilization of manpower in designated branches.

"The purpose of those measures and of additional measures, about which we will inform our readers, is to create conditions for each family--with those exceptions where several families want to be coinhabitants in a single apartment--to have an apartment of its own."

FINANCE MINISTER TLAPAK DISCUSSES ECONOMY

LD241204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] A debate on the state final account and the final accounts of the state funds of the Czech Socialist Republic for 1979 is the main item on the agenda at the 16th session of the Czech National Council, which is meeting in Prague today. Chairman of the Czech National Council Evzen Erban welcomed member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech Premier Josef Korcak and representatives of other central bodies to the meeting.

Czech Minister of Finance Jaroslav Tlapak gave a report on the state final account of the Czech Socialist Republic for 1979. He noted that last year both material and financial resources had increased, social product and national income had grown and our overall economic potential had risen. The growth in the social productivity of labor was the most significant factor in reaching these new levels. However, amid more complicated conditions, not everything is being accomplished successfully. As Comrade Tlapak stressed, the problem of the overall balance of the state budget is directly linked with the transition to the intensive stage of economic development. Other very important issues are also involved, such as a higher degree of precision, effectiveness and an increase in the efficiency of the national economy.

Referring to material costs, Comrade Tlapak said material consumption had been reduced in almost all branches in comparison with the previous period. However, in comparison with the prerequisites contained in the 5-year plan, we are still not achieving the stipulated reduction.

The Czech minister of finance also devoted considerable attention to the development of science and technology. He stressed that it is essential to monitor their development more comprehensively and with greater precision to ensure that innovation, modernization, the raising of the technological level of products and the growth of the social productivity of labor from an integral part of the everyday results of enterprises and of the activities of management workers. A sensitive gauge of a conscientious attitude toward all work is the successful penetration of our products into international markets, declared Comrade Tlapak. Although partial results are favorable, the much needed radical turn has not yet been effected. Comrade Tlapak went on to speak about increasing Czechoslovakia's share in the results of CEMA. He stressed that the demanding obligation toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries rest on the conscientious and qualitative fulfillment of all tasks.

RUDE PRAVO CALLS FOR INCREASED FIGHT AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIMES

AU271635 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jun 80 p 2

[Jindrich Srevak comment in the column "Notes": "Common Task"]

[Text] The recent security measures implemented on the border crossings between the CSSR and Austria revealed a serious damaging of the economic interests of our republic. Members of the National Security Corps and bodies of the departments of passport control and customs administration in the South Bohemian region discovered and confiscated illegally imported and exported goods whose value totaled Kcs1 million.

However, it is not merely a matter of these goods. Economic crimes are a serious problem. Manifestations of violations of state and economic discipline and socialist morale are continuing and are seen in the disorders and slipshod attitudes, as well as in bribery and the endeavor to get rich through illegal activities.

Although the protection of socialist economy is the primary task of the Ministry of Interior, it does not concern this ministry alone. As follows from the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, it is the common task of all state and economic bodies and institutions. Only coordinated efforts in preventive educational activity and efforts aimed at consolidating the citizens' legal consciousness will create an atmosphere in which honest people will set out to fight uncompromisingly for the elimination of the causes and conditions that permit criminal economic activity.

RELATIONSHIP OF FODDER GRAIN TO CONSUMER SUPPLIES EXPLAINED

AU271904 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jun 80 p 2

[Marcela Vanorna article: "Whose Affair Is Hay Gathering?"]

[Text] Not so long ago one of our readers surprised us with the question as to why we write so much about hay gathering, bulk fodder and even about cattle grazing and so forth. He asked, are we not exaggerating a bit? "I, for example, am not at all interested in any sort of bulk fodder," he explained, "but I did get angry when for weeks I had to chase around shops seeking a tape recorder I was interested in. Why do you not rather deal with what people are interested in?"

When you come to think of it, the reader is right. Why not say clearly and openly, with one sentence. Thus, for example, instead of 4 million tons of fodder grain, the import of which the Sixth 5-Year Plan envisaged, the purchase of this valuable raw material increased--be it for objective or subjective reasons--to 8 million tons. That means that we had to expend an incomparably larger sum of money--let us also recall the rising prices on the world market--than the plan envisaged. We had to get the foreign currency. Therefore some types of consumer goods, instead of ending up on the domestic market, went to our foreign trading partners.

One of the subjective reasons for the additional purchases of cereals abroad in the past years was the inadequate appreciation of the importance of ordinary hay, clover, grass, mixtures, corn for silage, straw and so forth, simply of bulk fodder to make agricultural production, and thus also the entire national economy, effective. Substitution of them by fodder grain is too expensive and in the future untenable and also, unnecessary.

Slightly exaggerating, one could say that foreign currencies grow in the meadow. What is now involved is to reap from every little piece of land and to mobilize everyone to create the largest possible stockpiles of quality bulk fodder for the winter. That is why hay gathering and also the rest of the farmers' year-round struggle for fodder directly concern everyone of us. If we do not succeed in achieving a fundamental turnabout in this important sphere of the national economy, we cannot count on an improvement in the choice of consumer goods on our domestic market.

ENTERPRISE SCORED FOR 'IMPERFECT' AUTO PARTS DISTRIBUTION

AU271906 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 24 Jun 80 p 6

[Ivan Vaclavik article: "Mototechna Customers' Patience Is Running Out; Words Will Not Resolve the Problem"]

[Summary] It is logical that if car repair shops are to repair cars, they must have--in the first place--an adequate stock of spare parts.

The Mototechna enterprise should give them priority treatment without, however, leaving out the rank-and-file customers. They, too, should be able to find in Mototechna outlets the spare parts they need.

"And what does the situation really look like? Not only that certain types of products in demand by the ordinary customer are not available but that buyers for various repair organizations also are running around, to the point of exhaustion, trying to get car spare parts they need for their stocks. Such a highly time-consuming way definitely cannot be tolerated after the introduction of the principles of the set for measures [for improving the planned management system of national economy after 1980]."

Despite the fact that we have already several times criticized Mototechna's imperfect distribution system, nothing has improved; on the contrary the situation is deteriorating. For example, for 2 years a Drutechna repair shop could not repair a Moskwich car because it could not get a windshield; of a requested 200 Skoda-100 body shells Mototechna promised to deliver only half; engine hoods and mudguards are in short supply and to get hold of a body for a Lado, Dacia, Fiat, Zastava or Renault "is a greater art than to restore an old auto."

A technical control center will soon be set up in Bratislava, but "literally trifles will make motorists' lives unpleasant. Motorists will be forced to mothball their cars simply because they cannot get gaskets, mufflers, front axle parts or other, good heaven knows what, silly trifles, for which one has to pay 'specialists' fivefold and even higher prices."

Just talking about shortcomings for years, noting what should be done to improve the situation without any tangible improvement being made is not enough.

On the road we need cars in good technical condition; we want to reduce the number of road accidents--and yet, day after day, we tolerate vehicles in less than good technical condition on our roads because often this is not the motorist's fault, but it is because he cannot get rubber seals for brake cylinders, piston rings or windshield wiper blades.

"In this context it is not of decisive importance whether Mototechna is fulfilling its plan, but what is important is that it stocks a complete range of the most important and most scarce products."

RUDE PRAVO ELABORATES ON LENIN, LEFTISM, OPPORTUNISM

AU271834 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Michal Stefanak, CPCZ Central Committee department deputy head: "A constantly Topical Work; On the 60th Anniversary of Lenin's Significant Work"]

[Excerpts] This year the entire progressive mankind in the world celebrated the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, the birth of the great genius of revolutionary theory and practice. His ideas are the inherent ideas of the 20th century.

These days we are also recalling the 60th anniversary of the publication of Lenin's work, the "Infantile Disease of 'Leftism' in Communism," which the Marxists justly appraise as the encyclopedia of strategy and tactics of the international communist movement.

Today the international communist movement represents the most influential and most dynamic political force of the present time. It is a young movement, which is constantly developing and expanding. However, even at the time it was being formed Lenin pointed out that mistakes and errors, too, can occur in it. [paragraph continues]

Therefore it is most important for this movement to develop and to implement its policy on sober, strictly objective foundations, weighing up the distribution of all class forces both in this or that state or political grouping, and in the broader context of the whole world, and evaluating and utilizing the experience of the entire spectrum of the revolutionary movement.

Today it is typical for most communist and workers parties to look for new forms and methods of conducting their struggle and for providing answers to unsolved theoretical and practical questions. They are constantly perfecting their strategic and tactical lines. This follows primarily from the different conditions in individual countries and from the general maturity, position and place held by individual parties in the process of the class struggle. In basic questions of international policy the stances of communists in various countries are either identical or very close. Peace, detente and disarmament are today the common aim of fraternal parties.

The communist parties regard the fight against armament race as the main task of the workers class, working people and all democratic and peace-loving forces at present. The communists are striving for the cooperation of all streams in the workers movement. They are offering their hand to socialists, to social democrats, to Christians--to everybody regarding the cause of peace and life on earth as his own.

In a situation when the imperialist reaction is constantly activating and coordinating its activity against peace, freedom, national independence and socialism, the international solidarity of communists and all revolutionaries takes on an extraordinary significance.

We know very well that reaction and imperialism present every social conflict as a communist expansion or as an export of the revolution; and that, according to their "laws," every such movement must be suppressed at the very beginning.

It is quite natural that the revolution must defend itself. This is the communists' international duty. We always have professed, and are proudly professing, our adherence to the defense of the peoples' freedom.

The historical iniative is on the side of the socialist community, of the communist and national-liberation movement. But, in order that this initiative be firmly preserved also in the future, a resolute fight is needed against imperialism, and a constant strengthening of the forces of peace, progress and socialism is needed. In this fight successes depend on the revolutionary movement's achievements within the framework of individual countries, and on the individual international actions of revolutionary forces against the common enemy. This requires that the communists constantly head the fight of all progressive forces and utilize all possibilities in the interests of frustrating the dangerous plans of aggressive militarist circles.

In the same way that the communist parties in socialist states have enriched both the theory and the practice of Marxism-Leninism in the last few years by building advanced socialism, the communist parties in the nonsocialist world are working out concepts of the possible paths of the revolution in their countries.

According to Lenin, the central link in the fight for the masses in capitalist countries must be the fight for democracy. Under the conditions of imperialism this fight has drawn substantially closer to the fight for socialism. But at the same time every communist must bear in mind that the main task, the final aim, lies in the revolutionary, socialist reorganization of the entire society.

The fact that both the communist and many democratic parties are at present coming to similar conclusions merely confirms the depth and correctness of Lenin's ideas, and the efforts of certain communist parties in Western Europe are not helped at all by their lack of full understanding and respect for this part of the Leninist legacy in particular.

The present opportunist and revisionist concepts are characterized by internal contradictions. On the one hand they contain, even if not quite clearly, the recognition of the inevitability of the class struggle of the proletariat; and on the other hand they renounce the basic, principled theses of Marxism-Leninism, exaggerate the role of reforms, evade the revolutionary forms of battle, and elevate the technical intelligentsia to the role of the leader of social development, because it is allegedly the force capable of ensuring the desired changes in the existing situation. At the same time they interpret the principles of democracy and of the maintenance of rights and freedoms in a way actually excluding the class struggle.

The successful economic, political and cultural advance of the socialist countries, their active peaceful foreign policy, the growing influence of communist parties in the nonsocialist world, the growth of the workers and national-liberation movements--all this does not leave much chance for the apologetic and anti-Soviet ideology of opportunism. It is perhaps because of this that the advocates of reformist concepts so greatly like to speak of the "uselessness" of all and any theories for the communist and workers movement and of its "de-ideologization." They proclaim the "liberation from ideology" so as to justify their endeavor to break away from Marxism-Leninism, to ideologically disarm the workers class, to win voters to their side, and so forth.

KEMPNY ATTENDS WEST BOHEMIAN CPCZ SESSION

LD271112 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The west Bohemian regional committee of the CPCZ held a session today. It assessed the development of the economy this year. Present at the deliberations was Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The Presidium report states that the schedule of supplies for investments was exceeded by more 34 percent, export tasks were also considerably exceeded, and the reduction of material and general costs was also better than in the previous years. The Presidium report, however, also pointed out the necessity in the future to mobilize internal resources and reserves, above all in the raising of shift work and utilization of basic funds, and stressed again the appropriateness of the demands to strengthen discipline and the necessity to fight more energetically for the utilization of every kilo of raw and other materials.

Comrade Josef Kempny pointed out in his address that the decisive factor for achieving higher effectiveness as the fundamental prerequisite for a smooth development of the national economy was above all the scientific-technological development which must become the backbone of the future 5-year plan. Comrade Kempny also explained the principles according to which the party Central Committee had approached the draft directives for the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the operational plan for 1981.

AXEN HOLDS TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN OFFICIALS, RETURNS HOME 28 JUNE

Meeting With CP Officials

LD271332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1329 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Vienna--The SED Central Committee delegation, headed by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, which is visiting Vienna, met for several hours this morning with representatives of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party. The delegation of the Austrian Communist Party was headed by the party chairman, Franz Muhri, who briefed the GDR guests on the preparations for the 24th Congress of the Austrian Communist Party, which is to be held in December.

Hermann Axen briefed his hosts on the 12th meeting of the SED Central Committee, at which it was decided to convene the 10th SED Congress. The heads of the delegations stressed that the talks between the representatives of the two parties had taken place in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Kreisky

LD271334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1329 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Vienna (ADN correspondent)--Austria and the GDR are willing to contribute constructively to the success of the Madrid meeting. This was stated by the Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky and Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Kreisky recrived Axen for talks on Thursday. Axen leads a delegation of the SED Central Committee now in Vienna at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party.

During the talk, which proceeded in a friendly and open-minded atmosphere, Kreisky and Axen agreed that intensified efforts of all forces interested in safeguarding peace are required to overcome the dangerous aggravation of the international situation and to continue the process of detente in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. Kreisky and Axen noted with satisfaction that the relations between Austria and the GDR are developing favorably in all areas. They emphasized the importance of the forthcoming visit of the secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker for expanding bilateral cooperation in the interest of their peoples and European peace.

Communique Signed; Departure

LD281726 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1611 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Vienna (ADN correspondent)--The SED and the Communist Party of Austria regard the securing and strengthening of peace as their most urgent common task. This is stated in a joint communique which was agreed upon at the end of a visit to Austria by an SED Central Committee delegation led by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

Both parties emphasize that genuine progress in the sphere of military detente primarily requires the annulment or at least the suspension of the implementation of the NATO decision to produce and deploy new American missiles in some West European states.

The delegation returned to Berlin on Saturday (28 June).

ADN REPORTS START OF USSR-FRG TALKS IN MOSCOW 30 JUNE

LD302208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1834 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow--FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Deputy Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Moscow on Monday. They were invited by the Soviet leadership.

At Vnukovo airport they were received by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Brezhnev; chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Aleksey Kosygin; the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nikolay Tikhonov; Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko; and other Soviet dignitaries, including numerous ministers.

Talks began in the afternoon in Moscow's Kremlin between the USSR and the FRG. Present on the Soviet side are the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Brezhnev, and the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Aleksey Kosygin; and on the FRG side, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and foreign minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Soviet Government gave a dinner in the evening in honor of the FRG guests, at which Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt gave speeches.

The talks that started on Monday will be continued on Tuesday in the Kremlin.

HONECKER RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR ABRASIMOV

LD301412 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1302 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received today Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR. The USSR ambassador briefed Erich Honecker on the results of the latest plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the talk which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, other topical questions were also discussed.

MITTAG RECEIVES JAPANESE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE OFFICIAL

LD301500 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1343 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee and president of Nippon steel corporation today for a talk on the further development of economic relations between the GDR and Japan. Saito, who was recently elected chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee, succeeded chairman Dr Inayama, who in May 1980 became president of the Japanese economic association Keidanren.

Guenter Mittag assessed the dynamic development of trade and economic relations between the GDR and Japan and underlined the realization of large-scale industrial projects currently carried out in cooperation with Japanese concerns. He briefed the Japanese guest on the GDR's economic projects for the next five-year plan and explained the positive opportunities for expanding economic relations between the two states derived from their stable, scheduled development.

DOHLUS RECEIVES MALIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD302008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Sayon Coulibaly, organization secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the Mali People's Democratic Union (UDPM), for a friendly discussion. During the comradely discussion, Sayon Coulibaly conveyed a verbal message from Moussa Traore to Erich Honecker and reported on the UDPM's struggle to consolidate national independence and implement the decisions of its founding congress, aimed at progressive social changes. Horst Dohlus briefed the visitor on the successful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress in the field of domestic and foreign policy and on the wide mass movement since the 12th SED Central Committee meeting in preparation for the tenth congress. Dohlus gave his assurance that the SED and the GDR population stand in firm solidarity by the side of the Mali people.

AXEN WELCOMES NORWEGIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD302144 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The chairman of the Norwegian Workers Party, Reiulf Steen, minister of commerce and shipping, arrived in Berlin today on an official visit to the GDR. He was invited by the SED Central Committee and was warmly welcomed by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. During his stay the Norwegian politician, who is one of the vice presidents of the Socialist Internationale, will be received by Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

SED CABLES CANADIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ON BOMB ATTACK

AU271911 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 80 p 2

["Firm Solidarity With Canada's Communists"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee has sent the following telegram, signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to William Kashtan, general secretary of the Canadian Communist Party:

It is with great indignation that we have learned about the criminal bombing attack on your Central Committee building. The SED reaffirms in this situation its firm solidarity with the Canadian communists. In the spirit of proletarian internationalism our two parties will even more intensely continue the struggle against imperialist reaction and neofascism, and for peace and disarmament.

SEIBT GREETS SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

AU271907 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 80 p 4

["Firmly Linked With the Strugglers Against Apartheid: Solidarity Declarations on South Africa's Freedom Day"]

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN)--On today's 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the freedom charter of South Africa, Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, has sent a greetings telegram to Oliver Tembo, president of the African National Congress of South Africa."

The cable stresses the topicality of the charter even today and wished further successes to all progressive forces of South Africa and to their combat-tested vanguard, the South African National Congress.

"The GDR Peace Council has sent friendly greetings to all strugglers against apartheid fascist oppression." In a solidarity declaration the peace council expresses its conviction that the near future will be marked by new successes in the struggle for peace and freedom against the Botha regime and assures the South African people of its full support. The declaration demands that an end be put to the apartheid policy; all support for the South African regime be halted; the pertinent UN resolutions be implemented; James Mange and his 11 comrades be released from jail and that all incarcerated South African patriots be granted the status of prisoners of war.

"On the occasion of freedom day the FDGB Federal Executive extended solidaristic greetings to the South African Trade Union Federation." In the telegram which has been signed by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive, the indestructible solidarity of the GDR working people with the just cause of the class brothers and the people of South Africa is reaffirmed.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS HONECKER GREETINGS

Greetings to Mozambique

AU271240 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 80 p 1

["GDR Firmly on the Side of the Mozambique People--Congratulations From Erich Honecker on National Day"]

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, conveyed the following cable to Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

I convey the most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the state leadership and the GDR people as well as in my own name, to you, the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party, the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Mozambique people, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of Mozambique. On this occasion we assure you yet again that the GDR is standing firmly on the side of the Mozambique people in their struggle for the implementation of the historic decisions of the Eighth FRELIMO Congress on the building of a new order. The fraternal cooperation between the SED and the FRELIMO Party has further developed and strengthened on the basis of our joint ideals and goals.

It fills me with special joy and satisfaction that the treaty on friendship and cooperation has proved its worth and opened good prospects for the deepening of our all-round trusting and comradely relations.

I wish you, esteemed comrade president, creative strength and personal well-being for your responsible activity for the benefit of the Mozambique people.

Greetings to Ethiopia

AU271910 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 80 p 2

["Greetings to Addis Ababa on Election: Erich Honecker Congratulates Megistu Haile Mariam"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, has sent a telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The telegram to Mariam, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the revolutionary army of Socialist Ethiopia and chairman of the Central Committee of the commission for organizing the party of the Ethiopian working people, reads:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and my own I extend cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings to you on your election to the post of chairman of the Central Committee of the commission for organizing the Ethiopian working people. I wish you, comrade chairman, good health, creative vigor and new successes for the benefit of your country in this responsible activity.

Greetings to Madagascar

AU271912 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 80 p 2

["Telegram to Madagascar's President"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the Madagascar president a cordially worded congratulatory telegram on the 20th anniversary of regaining its independence--the national holiday of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar--and the 5th anniversary of the assumption of office by President Didier Ratsiraka. The conviction is expressed in the telegram that the cooperation between the GDR and Madagascar will also develop successfully in the future.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has congratulated Lt Col Desire Rakotoarijaona, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

HONECKER GREETS VENEZUELAN CP LEADER ON BIRTHDAY

LD271918 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0208 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--The life and the work of Jesus Faria for decades as secretary general of the Venezuelan Communist Party are deeply linked with the struggle of the Venezuelan working class and its revolutionary advance guard for peace, democracy and social justice. This is expressed in a telegram of congratulations by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Jesus Faria's 70th birthday. In the telegram Erich Honecker pays tribute to him as an "outstanding functionary of the Venezuelan and international workers movement, who withstood all persecutions and during the many years of incarceration as well as in political exile proved himself as a steadfast revolutionary and glowing internationalist." Erich Honecker awarded Jesus Faria on his 70th birthday the Karl-Marx order, the GDR's highest award.

GASOLINE COUPONS ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS TO POLAND

AU271913 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 80 p 4

["Gasoline Coupons for Travel to the Polish People's Republic"]

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--The press office attached to the chairman of the Council of Ministers announces: Effective 1 July 1980 GDR citizens traveling by car to or across the Polish People's Republic will be sold petrol and motor oil by filling stations in the Polish People's Republic using coupons. These vouchers can be purchased as of 27 June, together with the travel money, in the state bank branches and exchange facilities as well as in other exchange facilities at the prices valid in Poland. Coupons that have not been used will be repurchased by GDR State Bank institutions.

REPORTED DECLINE IN VALUE OF CURRENCY REFUTED

LD301638 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1532 GMT 30 Jun 80

["Lies Are Short-Lived"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--The FRG mass media have for no reason at all expressed concern during the past few days about the value of the GDR mark. Its exchange rate at the West Berlin exchange is said to have sunk to such an extent that the banks have stopped quoting a price. This is served up to the simple citizen as a fact intended to create the impression that the GDR mark is suffering the same decline as the West German mark. This is downright nonsense for the simple reason that, under the GDR currency laws, the GDR mark cannot be taken into the capitalist West at all. Speculation with the GDR mark is none other than black market trading with sums of GDR marks which have been smuggled by various persons from West Berlin to the Federal Republic. It is being concealed from West Berliners and FRG citizens that smuggled GDR marks can no longer be legally returned to the GDR, that is, unless the visitor from the West deliberately exposes himself to the danger of standing trial before a GDR court for currency smuggling. No wonder that in view of this risk West Berlin banks or those of the FRG cannot do any big business with smuggled GDR marks. As far as the GDR mark's purchasing power for its citizens is concerned--as the index of retail trade prices, prices per unit and tariffs show--it has remained stable since 1970. In fact, in 1979 it was 1.6 times higher than in 1970. Compared with this the cost of living for FRG citizens rose, according to official federal bank figures, to 158.9 percent from 1970 to the end of 1979 in the Federal Republic.

AUTHORITIES ARREST BORDER VIOLATOR

AU271914 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 80 p 4

["Border Violator Arrested"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--A male person violating the GDR state border in the Koenigswusterhausen area on 24 June 1980 was detained. The person was not carrying identification documents. According to his own statements he is (West) Berlin citizen August Thiel. He was handed over to the appropriate GDR organs to establish his identity and the details of the border violation.

HAGER, TISCH ATTEND OPENING OF WORKER'S FESTIVAL

LD272318 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1950 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Rostock (By ADN editor Walter Fritzsche)--The 18th GDR Workers' Festival was opened on this evening in the presence of SED Politburo members Kurt Hager and Harry Tisch with an imposing large-scale production by 1,600 amateur and professional artists of a dramatic ballad concerning the legendary popular hero Klaus Stoertebeker by the workers' writer "Kuba" (Dr. Kurt Barthel).

BRIEFS

FRENCH AT LEIPZIG FAIR--Almost 100 French companies, among them Citroen, Renault and Peugeot, will participate in the Leipzig fall fair, thus making France one of the most important capitalist exhibitors. The trade agreements concluded between the GDR and France provide for a 40-percent increase in trade as compared to 1979. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 80 p 2 AU]

USSR'S KATUSHEV ARRIVES FOR JOINT COMMISSION MEETING

LD302204 Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 30 (MTI)--A Soviet delegation arrived in Hungary on Monday to attend the 25th session of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The delegation is headed by Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers and head of the Soviet section of the commission. The visitors were received at the Ferihegy Airport of Budapest by Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, co-chairman of the commission, and Vladimir Pavlov, Soviet ambassador to Hungary.

IRANIAN COMMERCE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO BUDAPEST

LD301956 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 30 (MTI)--The Iranian delegation which paid a visit to the Hungarian capital, under the leadership of Shoya-Eddin Fattahi, deputy minister of trade, left Budapest on Monday. At the Foreign Trade Ministry, the sides reviewed the situation of economic cooperation between the two countries and agreed to increase mutual deliveries, develop technical-scientific cooperation and widen the participation of Hungarian companies in realizing Iranian investments. A momento [as received] was signed on the talks by Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Sandor Udvardi and S. Fattahi.

The leader of the Iranian delegation was received by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, and Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade. The Iranian delegation also held talks with representatives of other ministries.

HAVASI RECEIVES BULGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD281306 Budapest MTI in English 1053 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI)--A party workers' delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Angel Bobokov, member of the BCP Central Committee and head of its agricultural department, visited Hungary from June 23 to 27 at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

The Bulgarian delegation was received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee. The visitors studied Hungary's experience in the utilization of results of scientific research in plant production and animal husbandry.

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS 26-27 JUNE

LD272020 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI)--Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau of France left Budapest on Friday at the end of his two-day visit paid at the invitation of his Hungarian colleague Peter Veress. They examined the state of economic links between the two countries and ways to improve them. They both ascertained that a substantial increase in the mutual goods traffic is necessary and feasible. With this in view, they marked out the areas where production and sales cooperation between Hungarian and French companies may produce results in the short run too.

While in Budapest, the French foreign trade minister was received by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. He held talks with Matyas Timar, president of the Hungarian National Bank. "The Hungarian-French economic relations fall short in level of the two countries' political and cultural ties. Rapid advance is to be expected chiefly from an expansion in the contacts between French small and medium-size companies and the Hungarian cooperative industry," said Jean-Francois Deniau at a press conference prior to his departure on Friday. He said cooperation on third markets hold out especially favorable prospects. He mentioned as a good example for existing projects of the kind of the venture of the Hungarian bus factory Ikarus, in which Ikarus bodies are mounted on Saviem under-carriages. "Raising the number of akin productive cooperation schemes and increasing the goods traffic would be an opportunate way to eliminate the balance deficit affecting trade between the two countries," he observed. The role the two countries play in each other's foreign trade falls behind their state of economic development and foreign trade activities. For example, France accounts for a mere 2.2 percent of the Hungarian imports and only 1.6 percent of its exports.

Jean-Francois Deniau described his Budapest talks as useful and successful, calling them a good contribution to the activities inside the French-Hungarian economic joint commission.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON NETHERLANDS PARTY DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD221820 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 22 Jun 80

["Hungarian-Dutch Party Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, June 22, (MTI)--Following invitation by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, a delegation of the Dutch Labour Party under Dr. Joop M. Uyl, chairman of the Labour Group of Parliament, member of the political board, past premier of the Netherlands paid a visit on 20-22 June to Budapest. Members of the delegation were: Relus Ter Beek, member of the House of Deputies, chairman of the Parliament Foreign Committee, and Maarten van Traa, international secretary of the Labour Party.

The delegation was received by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP PoliBuro and secretary of the Central Committee, and Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council. Secretary Andras Gyenes of the CC and Janos Berecz, member of the CC, head of the party Foreign Department conducted talks with the guests, attended also by Gyula Horn, deputy leader of the Foreign Department. Furthermore, the delegation met Laszlo Gal, deputy secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions, as well as members of the Interparliamentary Union group of Hungary.

The talks took place in a constructive atmosphere, as the representatives of the two parties exchanged views on a set of actual international issues, including detente, European peace and security, and preparations for the Madrid conference. It was rated as particularly important to take substantial steps for a complete ban of nuclear weapon experiments, for disarmament as well as for the cause to prevent the dangers threatening detente and world peace. The necessity for practical measures was emphasized to prevent a qualitatively new armament race and the deployment of new middle-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The representatives of the two parties informed each other about the positions of their countries, their own party functions and activities. They expressed the conviction that mutual efforts to broaden the party relations and to carry on the dialogue are fully in keeping with the two parties' interests.

They rated that all this is serviceable for many-sided contacts between Hungary and the Netherlands, and particularly favours the development of advantageous economic cooperation between the two countries. The Dutch Labour Party delegation departed Sunday from Budapest.

PREMIER LAZAR ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 27 JUNE

AU011020 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Jun 80 pp 4, 5

[Speech by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, to the National Assembly in Budapest on 27 June, following the swearing in of the new government]

[Text] Esteemed National Assembly, dear comrade deputies, in the name of the government and its members now elected, and in my own name I thank you for the trust given to us, he said. Realizing the consequence of the responsibility placed on us, I can promise you that we will do everything we can to live up to your expectations. Our endeavor is to be worthy of your confidence, which is an honor, through working conscientiously, keeping in mind our commitment to the cause of socialism.

In past months, we took part in such outstanding political events as the 12th MSZMP Congress, the 35th anniversary of our country's liberation, and the recent National Assembly and council elections. Those events of great importance enabled us to discuss in a national dialogue--in the true meaning of the term, a dialogue conducted with almost all of our people--our joint affairs, and to assess our results and problems, and appraise tasks for the immediate and more distant future. It was manifest, almost tangibly perceptible, during the congress how profoundly all strata of our society trust our party's policy, as well as the fact that they are prepared actively to participate in it. This was expressed through the more than 7 and a half million affirmative votes through which the voters confirmed their approval of the PPF program on 8 June.

In the past almost quarter century, it was always close unity and mutual confidence that characterized relations between our people and our party. The successes we have attained in socialist construction stem mainly from that. Therefore, it was understandable and natural that the 12th congress adopted a position in favor of continuing the policy that has been pursued with approval. The authenticity and value of that approval is enhanced by the fact that we are at a stage of socialist construction where, under more complex conditions than previously, more difficult tasks have to be accomplished, where we cannot promise more and cannot set ourselves a greater goal--although, to tell the truth, this is not a small one under the prevailing circumstances--that if we work hard we will be able to retain the standard of living that has been attained, and lay the foundations for more dynamic development at a later time.

We thank our people for their newly confirmed confidence, because this is the most important political prerequisite to our being able to fulfill our task. We will, by mustering all our efforts, endeavor--in compliance with the will of our people--to contribute with our directing work to the implementation of our party's policy. Thus with your help, the help of the people's elected representatives and by relying on the newly elected councils, we will be able to fulfill tasks which fall upon the government from the PPF program. I still speak only briefly of our plans now, because it is our intention to present at the next session of the National Assembly, in accordance with our duties flowing from the constitution, the government's 5-year program of work embracing all the major fields of social life.

We are taking as a basis for the elaboration of our work program the resolution of the 12th congress and those aims which the Patriotic People's Front has laid down in its election manifesto. We intend, in the spirit of these aims, to further develop and make more suitable--for the solution of tasks--the government's directing work, to improve and simplify the state administration, to develop even further our public life's enlivening spirit and socialist democracy, and to strengthen the socialist traits of our society.

In the elaboration of our economic program, on the one hand we take into account that in the decades of socialist construction we have attained a level of development which--taking into consideration also the changed order of values in the world economy--is placing us before new demands, higher than previous ones. This requires that we renew our production and raise it to a more modern level than that of today, and make it more profitable at the same time. Under present circumstances, this is the prerequisite for safeguarding our attainments, for improving our national economy's balance, and for opening up new resources for further development.

On the other hand, we start out from the fact that compared with the past, not only our demands but also our possibilities have become greater. We have all the intellectual powers and material foundations which are required for the solution of more difficult tasks and the attainment of a new quality. The possibilities are there, but this is not enough by itself. We must seek and find the ways and means for bringing our intellectual and material reserves to the surface, through the encouragement of a more complete development of talents, better directing and organizational work, wiser application of possibilities offered by science and technical development, and the utilization of international cooperation, and in the first place the profitable exploitation of the advantages of socialist economic integration.

I believe that it is indeed one of the government's most important duties to create the necessary conditions for this. In the meantime, we cannot ignore that the most important factor of the satisfaction of higher demands is man himself. For this reason, the most difficult and complicated economic tasks must be solved in such a way that our socialist society's humaneness should not be harmed--on the contrary it should be even more completely expressed--and that science and culture should develop.

We intend to see to it that morally as well as materially, men who work honestly should earn even more appreciation than today and should stand at a higher rank, that living and working conditions should improve, and that as far as our possibilities allow we should make progress in the solution of the most urgent social problems.

Speaking about the tasks immediately before us, the most important thing now is--as was said at the recent meeting of our party's Central Committee--that with the successful implementation of this year's plan, we should create as favorable conditions as possible for laying the foundations of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and for ensuring a transition without hitches.

Thanks to our people's efforts, the results of the past 5 months are encouraging. The development of last year's favorable changes has continued, and so has the improvement of the economic balance. We must do all we can so that this is also true in the coming months. We trust that in the improvement in efficiency of economic work, and in the solution of our tasks, we can continue to count upon the creative energy of the millions of people who take part in socialist work competition, and upon the knowledge and industry of our working class, cooperative peasantry and intelligentsia.

Esteemed National Assembly, the government in today's international conditions, which are more tense than before, is endeavoring to continue with its efforts to create, by following an active foreign policy, the most favorable conditions for our socialist building work and for the attainment of our national targets.

Today, when the capitalist world's extreme reactionary circles are conducting continuing attacks against the forces of socialism and progress, and by seeking false pretexts are artificially fomenting the arms race, which threatens the results of detente, we are continuing to work for the causes of peace, security and military disarmament. In accordance with our national interests, we intend to weave even closer our ties of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries. We intend to honorably fulfill our duties as allies. This intent was expressed at the session in May of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and the recent 34th session of CEMA also.

At the same time, by following our principled policies, we are further developing our contacts with the developing countries that have freed themselves of colonial oppression. We support the struggle of peoples fighting for national independence, and on the basis of mutual advantages we intend to cooperate also with capitalist countries which are ready for this.

It is certain that the requirements facing us do not promise an easy life, but show that we will have to work hard to attain our objectives. Successful accomplishment of our tasks demands commitment to the cause of socialism and the people, and complete devotion to work from all of us. Also, we who are working in the government intend to carry out the tasks entrusted to us in this spirit. We expect to have not only successes, but, periodically, also difficulties in our work. However, the knowledge that we are laboring for noble objectives--the building of an advanced socialist society and a happier life for our people--compensates for any difficulty.

In the name of the government's members, I once more thank you for your trust and wish my deputy colleagues good health and much success in their work in public life.

KADAR ATTENDS PATRIOTIC FRONT MEETING

LD271044 Budapest MTI in English 0650 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI)--The National Council Presidium of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front held a meeting in Budapest on Thursday under the chairmanship of Gyula Kallai. The meeting was addressed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The front's National Council Presidium discussed the suggestion of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee regarding various offices relevant to the statutory session of the National Assembly. The Presidium accepted the proposals. It resolved that together with the HSWP Central Committee, it will present the suggestions to the bodies concerned.

As regards the offices falling within the jurisdication of the front's Presidium, Istvan Sarlos, general secretary of the front National Council, put forward suggestions.

The Presidium heard and approved a report presented by Mrs Gyula Szentistvanyi, National Council secretary, about the National Assembly and local council elections.

LOSONCZI PRESENTS AWARDS TO FORMER MINISTER, CHIEF JUSTICE

LD272224 Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has conferred the Order of Red Banner of Labour to retiring Home Minister Andras Benkei in recognition of his decades-long activity in the working class movement and successful leadership work.

The Presidential Council has awarded the Order of Socialist Hungary to Dr Odon Szakacs, retiring chief justice of the Supreme Court, in recognition of his successful work as head of the Supreme Court.

The decorations were presented by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, on Friday. Those present at the event included Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Dr Mihaly Korom, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Gyula Kallai, president of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council.

POLITBURO MEMBER HONORED BY PARTY LEADERS

LD272004 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Valeria Benke was greeted today on the occasion of her 60th birthday. The member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chief editor of TARSADALMI SZEMLE was presented by Pal Losonczi with the Order of the Hungarian People's Republic in recognition of her work in the workers' movement over several decades, and her merits in the construction of a socialist society. Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, was present, as were Karoly Nemeth and Miklos Ovari, Politburo members and Central Committee secretaries. After the presentation the Politburo gave a luncheon in honour of Valeria Benke: Janos Kadar proposed a toast.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RELIEVES, APPOINTS DEPUTY MINISTERS

LD281227 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers has nominated Gyula Szeker as president of the National Technical Development Board.

In view of their appointments to other posts, the Council of Ministers has relieved Deputy Culture Ministers Sandor Boros and Dezso Toth, Deputy Education Ministers Karoly Garamvolgyi, Maria Hanga and Andras Knopp, Deputy Agriculture and Food Minister Jeno Vancsa, Jozsef Drecin, vice-president of the National Planning Office, and Miklos Pulai, vice-president of the National Bank of Hungary, of their offices. It appointed Jozsef Drecin, Maria Hanga, Ferenc Ratkai and Dezso Toth as deputy ministers in the reorganized Ministry of Culture. Miklos Pulai was appointed vice-president of the National Planning Office. With due recognition to his work, the Council of Minister relieved Deputy Culture Minister Laszlo Marcali--at his own request--of his post as he is retiring. The Presidential Council conferred the Order of Socialist Hungary on Laszlo Marcali in recognition of his meritorious leadership work.

DEFENSE MINISTER JARUZELSKI LEAVES FOR LIBYA

LD301952 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 30 June, PAP--At the invitation of the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Brigadier 'Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Minister of Defense General Wojciech Jaruzelski went to the Libyan Jamahiriyah today, heading a Polish delegation paying a return visit there.

SENEGALESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD272302 Warsaw PAP in English 1707 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 27 June, PAP--Invited by the Presidium of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, a parliamentary delegation from the Republic of Senegal, headed by President of the National Assembly Amadou Cisse Dia, arrived in Poland today on an official visit. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa.

The visit in Poland of the delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Senegal is the first in the history of parliamentary contacts between both countries. The Senegalese guests are to meet the leading representatives of Poland's authorities and have talks in the Sejm. The Senegalese delegation will also go to the Baltic coast, where they will get acquainted with the development of Poland's maritime economy.

The delegation includes vice president of the National Assembly, head of the Senegal-Poland Friendship Group, Lena Gueye Diagne from the Socialist Party (PS), chairman of the parliamentary commissions for public works, transport and telecommunication and for mining and tourism, Gallo Nguer, and members of parliament representing the Senegalese Democratic Party (PD) and the Senegal-Poland Friendship Group.

BABIUCH, WRZASZCZYK ATTEND CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY MEETING

LD272318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] A meeting of the leading political and economic aktiv of the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry took place in Warsaw today. Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy premier, took part in the meeting. Discussing the role and significance of investment problems, including construction in implementation of the current social and economic tasks, Premier Edward Babiuch emphasized the need for raising the efficiency of management and for utilizing reserves in investment processes. The premier thanked Adam Glazur, former minister of construction and construction materials industry, for his many years of work for the construction industry. At the same time, he wished Edward Barszcz fruitful and successful work. Edward Barszcz has been appointed to this post.

WPC SESSION ON DISARMAMENT ENDS IN WARSAW

LD252157 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The two-day session of the World Peace Council Commission for disarmament wound up here today with the adoption of a document which calls on all forces of peace to support Edward Gierek's proposal to organize here a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The appeal also calls on participants in the Madrid meeting of representatives of states-signatories to the Helsinki Final Act to take adequate decisions on convening that conference.

The Warsaw session was an important stage of preparations for the world parliament of nations for peace to be held in Sofia in September this year, which is expected to attract representatives of nearly 130 countries and many organizations.

Participants in the Warsaw debate voiced their concern over the recent developments in the world, which pose a threat to peace. The process of detente is threatened by armaments buildup, which has reached an unprecedented level at the moment, it was stressed. Participants in the meeting also pointed out that the NATO states' decision last December on the production and deployment in Western Europe of new types of American medium-range missiles is a considerable obstacle for taking up negotiations on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments in Europe. There is need to mobilize and intensify efforts by all forces of peace to maintain peace and political detente and make progress in disarmament negotiations, the declaration says which was adopted at the meeting.

Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, today had a meeting with Chairman of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra and members of the council taking part in the Warsaw session to discuss key international issues, with special emphasis on peaceful settlement of disputes and various aspects of military detente and disarmament.

The meeting was attended by chairman of the All-Poland Peace Committee Jozef Cyrankiewicz.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM MEETS ON 30 JUNE

ID302324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the opening session of the Third Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee in Warsaw on 30 June--recorded]

[Text] I open the deliberations of the Third Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, and I warmly welcome members and candidate members of the Central Committee. I welcome members of the Presidium of the Central Auditing Commission and the Central Party Control Commission; and also all invited guests, among whom are many eminent scientists and practitioners; specialists in many medical fields.

In accordance with (?previous) decisions, the Politburo proposes that today's plenary session of the Central Committee be devoted to [word indistinct] problems of the health service. Comrades, I do not have to convince anyone here of its immense importance for the entire nation, for its further prosperity and development. Comrades, the Central Committee is to discuss (?this) for the first time; it demands the attention and incessant concern of all party echelons and organizations. [Word indistinct] we propose the acceptance of the agenda put before you, comrades, and of the order of debate. Would any of you, comrades, like to speak on the topic?

As nobody has come forward, I will put the agenda and order of debate to the vote. Those in favor, please raise your hands. Thank you. Those against, abstentions. I do not see anyone.

I declare that the Central Committee has unanimously passed the agenda and order of debate. We will proceed therefore to the first point on our agenda. (?I yield) the floor to Comrade Stanislaw Kania, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, to read a Politburo paper on the key problems of further development and improvement of the health service.

Kania Report on Health

LD302334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 80

["Excerpts" of report "Tasks in the Further Development and Improvement of Public Health Care" presented by Stanislaw Kania, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, at the Third Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee in Warsaw on 30 June--recorded]

[Text] Comrades! This is the first time that we have put on the agenda of the Central Committee's deliberations the problems of public health care, although this is not the first time that the Central Committee has given expression to its stand on this issue. It is a subject of extreme importance, not only for those who are ill. Clearly they are the people who are most interested in the high efficiency of health care, and it is they who address most words of gratitude to the health service, words of appreciation for the state, but who also, quite often, are the source of justified criticism of neglect.

But the issue affects everybody. Health is the primary need of everyone. This has always been the case, and it is the case everywhere regardless of the system of government. But it was socialism which ensured that health care became in Poland a great, generally available, universal civic right and an important function of the people's state.

It is a telling fact that during this period, the average lifespan of women has increased to 75 years, that is by more than 23 years, and that of men to 67 years, that is by 19 years. Infant mortality has decreased fundamentally--from 120 to 21 per thousand births. The physical and psychological development of children and young people has clearly been speeded up. Many infectious diseases, whose spread and effects used to cause terror, have either been eliminated or greatly limited.

All of you taking part in our deliberations have been given a richly documented report which informs you about these great achievements. Everyone of you comrades knows very well the enormity of the effort, of the difficulties which had to be overcome on the way toward that which is available for us to take advantage of today. Special place in the development of health care is occupied by the period of the current decade. Great changes had taken place in the field of people's incomes, development of housing construction, and better nutrition for our nation. This has resulted from a considerable acceleration in all spheres.

On Comrade Edward Gierek's initiative, the national health care fund was created during the current decade. Thanks to public and especially workforces' contributions to the fund, more than Z23 billion has already been collected, and this supplements considerably our state's investment capabilities. New hospitals and other projects stand as permanent monuments to public generosity. The health fund is not only a source of still so much needed financial resources, but also an institution, a symbol whose function is to strengthen the conviction that health care is a task of nationwide dimension.

But we do know that there is no shortage of genuine causes for critical remarks about the way our health care operates. Such remarks have a many-sided nature: They deal with the performance of the district medical officer when they allege that very often he is simply a dispatcher of referrals to the specialist; they deal with poor organization of the out-patient medical service and poor working discipline on the part of some doctors, which causes long waits for visits; they deal with difficulties linked with the shortage of hospital beds, shortage of medicines and finally with the fact that all is still not well with the doctors, nurses and other health service emplyees' attitude to the sick. There has also been a sharp reaction to the phenomenon of people pursuing their own private interests, which is alien to the socialist nature of our health care.

It is our job at this plenary session of the Central Committee to outline the directions of our effort to secure better health care. These directions are defined by our achievements and by our great needs, but also by our great personnel and technical potential. They are defined by much neglect and many weaknesses in the health services performance. These directions are indicated by the present and long-term threats to human health.

Esteemed comrades, in the agreed view of medical science and practice, the main groups of illnesses on which the health service has to concentrate its attention in the next few years are: those of the circulatory system, the tumor diseases, illnesses which are the result of injury, accident, poisoning, as well as respiratory system illnesses. There is no doubt about our achievements in the protection of the health of mother and child. We have achieved a significant progress and level of meeting existing needs in the field of labor medicine.

It is our view that on the whole, the system of protecting the health of workforces is standing up well to the test of time. We will direct special attention to those who work in especially hard conditions harmful to health. The more dedicated, able and better people are, the more care must be taken of them and their health. This also applies to the health of leading cadres and our aktivs.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of protection of the natural environment, the good sanitary situation of our country, the formation of good hygiene and health habits in our whole community.

Comrades, the current level of our country's socioeconomic development, and the growth of our society's culture which is linked to it, demand that the health service embark on new tasks as far as its quality is concerned. Improvement in the medical and service functions of the health service should be closely linked with the development of all forms of activity, that is prophylactic medical care directed at the protection of the health of healthy persons, at prevention of illness, and at the working and housing environment.

It is not only the doctors to whom the demand for better health protection is addressed, nor should it be addressed only to doctors and other medical workers. We know very well the great importance of the campaign against health dangers which people themselves create, for their own and others' health. While stressing the importance of the effort to improve our country's sanitary state, to secure a high standard of hygience, we know that there are many other dangers arising from the neglect of principles of safety at work, road traffic safety and other symptoms of carelessness.

Alcoholism should be put at the top of the list. It is the source of many diseases, family tragedies and crime, and the extent of this phenomenon is very serious. The high and fast growing level of consumption of alcoholic drinks in our country is causing concern. We must critically judge the excessively developed network of alcoholic drink outlets. We must try and change bad habits and awaken public disapprobation. We must have an energetic propaganda campaign and organizational as well as wider administrative measures. We must also considerably develop a habit-breaking medicine for alcoholics, as well as the network of sobering-out clinics. This will need considerable outlays, but we must not burden our whole society with them. Do we provide free treatment for those who sustain all kinds of injuries as a result of their own drunkenness? Do we put the burden of the cost of treatment on those who cause injury to others? These questions require an urgent and wise answers.

There is another sphere in which we occupy, unfortunately, the first place in Europe. This regards smoking. One cannot say anything bad about people who smoke except one thing--they harm their own health. The link between smoking and growth of cancer is without doubt. The point is that this must become obvious to everyone, and in this a considerable role is allocated not only to the health service but above all to the education system and the mass media. We are proud that in our country we do not have a plague of drug addiction, which has grown to a very dangerous size in the countries of the capitalist West. The pressure of this particular epidemic on the world is considerable, and we also feel it in our country although the protective barriers have passed the test so far. However, the size of addiction to medical drugs is not small. That is why we need sharp controls. The old principle of medicine, by which all doctors are universally bound: "Above all, do not harm," applies to everyone, to the whole community.

Comrades, a number of problems are caused by population changes within our society. They influence the direction of the social policy and the tasks of the health service. We are one of the younger and biologically more dynamic nations of Europe. Everything is indicating that we will enter the new millenium as a nation of 40 million people. Our party will continue to look after creating ever improving conditions for the development and strengthening of the biological forces of the whole nation and all families.

In the functioning of the health service and social welfare, the organization of medical and social care of the disabled and old people is of particular and ever increasing importance.

Esteemed comrades, the bond of medical sciences with practice is of special importance to health. It is an important task of the scholars to educate and perfect the medical cadres. We have 11 medical education establishments, including the military medical academy. The network of higher medical schools is sufficient. They train 33,000 students, and there are also over 85,000 pupils in the secondary-level medical schools. These figures allow us to look with optimism at the flow of new cadres into the health service. The main problem is looking after the higher quality of training, in order to shape the civic attitudes in proportion with the tasks faced by the country. It is important, therefore, to shape a valuable specialist, a decent man and a citizen for whom the interest of the socialist fatherland is the highest value.

The medical schools in their everyday work prove that these requirements are well understood and well implemented. There is no shortage at medical centers of people of outstanding abilities. Outstanding scientists and practitioners grow out of the fusion of talent, knowledge and hard work. It is, therefore, extremely important to pave the way for and to direct the development of the specially gifted doctors. The doctors, nurses and other employees of the health service are the people of hard and responsible work. Their committment, civic attitudes and selflessness are in the vast majority of cases highly valued.

Comrades, an important part of the debate which preceded the plenum was devoted to the problems of the development of health service infrastructure, equipment, medical apparatus and drugs. In each of these sectors considerable progress has been achieved, but there are also still considerable difficulties in each one of them. Everything is important here, but the capabilities are limited by economic realities. We must take these into consideration while working out the difficult 5-year plan.

In the last 5 years, the social evaluation of the health service activities has been considerably influenced by the matters of supply of medical drugs to population: shortages in numbers and varieties. Spasmodic deliveries caused the matter of supply of medicines to become not just a medical and economic problem, but an important and widely commented on social problem. The analysis of the reasons for this state of affairs indicates large scale waste of medicines. Hence our plea to the health service for the rational use of medicines. Among many reasons, one must regard as the most significant the weakness of our pharmaceutical industry--the weakness in its potential and considerable dependence on imports from the West.

That is why it is necessary to undertake the development and modernization of the pharmaceutical industry, to create conditions in which it would be able to base its production on its own resources, and more and more its own basic materials. This is a recommendation addressed to the sciences, engineering and technical cadres. There are considerable possibilities in cooperation with the pharmaceutical industries of the socialist countries.

Comrades, a full use of the cadres, technical and accommodation potential is the primary direction to go toward an improvement in our health service. This is true not only because the possibilities for development are considerable, but there are large reserves within it. This task should form a leading thought in perfecting the organization, and a fundamental criterion applied to the management of the health service. In spite of great changes in the development of the health service, private medical practice is still maintained in our country. This produces many commentaries and conflicting opinions. One thing must be clear: A private practice cannot open the doors to a hospital when there is a shortage of hospital beds. Tolerating such a state of affairs would mean a consent to a state of affairs where the reasons for admission to a hospital are decided not by threat to health but by money.

We must consider as correct the principle which is in force at present, that performing given functions and enjoying given titles in the health service cannot be linked with private practice. As in every other field, also in the health service there is a wide margin in the level of work of individual establishments. It is necessary to have a movement aimed at moving) to the level of the best.

Esteemed comrades, expectations of improvement in the health protection of the community are great, and we have considerable means to satisfy these expectations. In order to cope with these expectations, we treat the tasks in this sphere as a vital part of the post-December policy which gave the highest ranking to man's needs and aspirations.

The Politburo is of the opinion that it is necessary to adopt a bill on health protection. This should be a comprehensive document which would embody the present legal status quo, but at the same time also regulate the rights and duties of citizens, and the position of the health sector employees. Such a document should correspond with the present state of achievements and the problems of science and medical praxis.

We require party members to create and popularize the pattern of good attitudes toward duties and patients. We require initiative in the cause of shaping a moral and ideological outlook, and increasing the qualifications of all employees. Constant solicitude of party organization for the good climate in interhuman relationships, solicitude for high civility and sincerity, and solicitude for reliable and just opinions are needed. A lot of work is therefore needed, as well as action on a wide front. There is a need for a movement to improve everything and everyone on whom the efficiency of the health protection of the community depends. [applause]

Gierek on Health Care

LD302326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the Third Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee in Warsaw on 30 June--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, our party has always regarded the protection of our nation's health as an extremely important part of its social policy, characterized by a sincere concern for the living standards of working people and their families, for a steady development of Polish society. We have given expression to this in the whole of our activity because man, his welfare, his prosperity is for us a superior value.

We are one of the few states in the world which has created a system of health protection based on the principle of universality, freedom from cost and comprehensiveness. Clearly it is a great achievement of our social policy, but we are conscious of the fact that many shortcomings and unsatisfied needs continue to exist in this field.

It has not been possible to achieve everything we planned. We know that our excessively overworked hospitals and clinics, and their shortages in many parts of the country and on new housing estates, that the maintenance of old institutions, that the periodic shortages of some medicines, that the shortcomings in the supplies of medical equipment and apparatus, queues waiting for doctors, the sometimes poor standard of patient services and many other phenomena continue to be the cause of many serious problems. We have been getting a great many letters on this subject from people who mention these problems, among others.

Today's discussion has shown that we agree in our assessment of reality, and are conscious of the tasks which face us in this socially important matter. Guided by our party's eighth congress resolution, we shall continue to enlarge the system of medicine and, with your help, streamline its organization. We shall create conditions needed to promote growth in the quality of medical services. We shall strive to continue development of the material base of the health service, and especially to speed up construction of hospitals and clinics. The shortcomings which now exist in this field should be alleviated in the next few years thanks to the opening of many new projects. But we must make sure--and this is a duty we all share--that these health service projects, which are after all not all that many, are completed properly and on time.

We have taken measures to improve the provision of medical equipment and apparatus, to develop a wide-ranging prophylactic effort.

As regards medicines, we shall require from the pharmaceuticals industry and from the Ministry of Health a marked improvement in the supply of medicines, including imported medicines. At the same time effective steps should be taken to prevent the squandering of medicines. It must be regretted that the part played by Polish science is so small in this matter which is so important and in this need which is felt so acutely. It emerges from the reports which I have in my possession--maybe these reports are not complete--that in 35 years barely seven or eight patents have been registered in this sphere in Poland. I say I might be wrong--but if this is really the case them, comrades, we shall demand that it be established exactly why this is so.

We constantly attach the greatest importance to systematic improvement in working conditions.

Ensuring that these conditions are safe is the fundamental duty of the whole leadership cadre. Much can still be achieved in this sphere by showing concern for order and tidiness and for the observation of existing rules, and by carrying out the appropriate explanatory and educational work with workforces, and in particular with young workers.

Facts indicate that although the total number of accidents at work is going down, progress here cannot be compared to the rate at which enterprises and plants are being modernized. Particularly worrying is the continuing high percentage of fatal accidents and accidents causing great bodily harm, and also accidents resulting from disregard for danger by workers themselves. We recommend that these matters be specially looked into by the trade unions and by social and self-government organizations. We can justly be proud of our industrial health service and of its treatment achievements. The part played by this service must continue to be bolstered, in particular in the field of preventing industrial illnesses. We see that it is necessary to further expand health care for expectant women, for children and young people, for people advanced in years and for people not in possession of their full capacities. As regards children and young people, the need to conduct broad preventive checks, the importance of active and energetic leisure, and the importance of sport and physical exercise in school timetables must be taken into account on a greater scale. The struggle against alcoholism, which is the source of many family tragedies, distress and social losses, requires educational, economic and administrative efforts which are more resolute than has been the case to date.

We must make an effort to improve sanitation and standards of hygiene, to stimulate and support public activity in this sphere. We know that because of the limited capabilities at our disposal, it will not be possible to do everything at once. We shall, therefore, concentrate our main attention on those tasks which are socially of greatest urgency.

These include, above all, the elimination of delays in the construction of hospitals and improving the performance of basic medicine provided at home, so that it may bear a relation to public expectations and requirements of present day health service. This has, after all, been mentioned from this rostrum, and mentioned very aptly.

Comrades, the training of a large cadre of scientists and physicians representing a high and very often the highest standard, a cadre of specialists in all aspects of medical science, is Poland's great and undeniable achievement. We have a dedicated, committed health service which works with great devotion and often in difficult conditions. In our community a doctor's work enjoys a well deserved status and appreciation. Polish medicine can claim outstanding results in treating diseases, in rehabilitation of the sick and disabled, in the prevention and diagnosis of illness. Our medical science is of world importance.

In Polish tradition, the title of doctor is linked with more than strictly medical work, but with his social mission. The people of medicine have written some noble pages in the history of our people's struggle for freedom, in the organization of social life, in the spread of culture, and in the care for those who need help most.

And today also, we can give many examples of this socially-minded, humanist approach to this noble service. We would like this kind of attitude to become part of all those employed in our medicine. The cultivation of medical ethics is an important task for those who teach our young people at universities and medical schools. party and public organizations active in the health service.

What the public expects from our medical profession is of the same social importance. In letters and complaints received by the Central Committee and party branches, their authors often point to negative phenomena still apparent in the health service. These phenomena were discussed here today. The campaign against them is in the interest of the great majority of honest doctors who love and respect their profession--it is their moral duty.

On the other hand, as was said at the plenum today, the doctors themselves point out negative phenomena in the organisation of the system of health service which make their work difficult and have adverse effects on the quality of health care. I do not think that the Central Committee needs to recommend detailed solutions which need to be made. It is necessary to insist, however, that the Ministry of Health and institutions which are responsible for these problems think them over seriously, draw proper conclusions from the criticism and make essential improvements and changes, also in the field of management and leadership.

I think that in matters conerning the health service, there is a need to take more note of the voice of doctors, and to give more freedom of action to them in the sphere of their duties, which are of such social significance. I think that the comrades will agree with me if I say that within the framework of the existing capabilities and means, much can be improved through better organization of work, through making things easier for doctors by removing excessive bureaucratic duties, by creating wider scope for initiative by local authorities and social and self-government organizations.

Dear comrades, the tasks in the sphere of health protection must be seen in the wide context of socioeconomic tasks which result from the conditions and needs for the further development of the country. The situation, as we all know, is not easy. We must take into consideration the fact that in the near future, we shall not be able to increase the national income available for sharing as fast as before, and in consequence, must increase the means earmarked for individual consumption. But the level of conditions and standard of living of the community is decided not alone by this important but not exclusive factor--that is the income of the population. Taking into consideration realistic capabilities, we must put greater stress in greater efficiency and on development of all these spheres of social life which have a significant influence on the feelings of people and on the satisfaction of their needs. This involves an improvement in the functioning of the whole spectrum of the municipal economy, health service, educational and cultural establishments.

We must take better advantage of recreation and tourist facilities. We must eliminate from the work of state administration and national economy such phenomena as a negligent attitude in the bureaucracy to the people's affairs. At issue here is nothing less than proper performance of duty by all institutions founded to provide public service.

We have taken up several of these problems within the framework of implementing suggestions made during the congressional campaign, but our effort must not be of a temporary nature. We must all engage in this effort systematically and consistently. We can and should achieve a more noticeable progress in this sector. We must form our social policy in such a way as to ensure that it serves our nation's continued and prosperous development.

This depends above all on the position of the family. It is our common duty to create conditions for correct development and consolidation of the family's permanence, for the performance of its functions.

Among the fundamental provisions of our system is the practical implementation of the principles of social justice. This aim should be served, above all, by the not inconsiderable and varied benefits which constitute about half of the social consumption fund. We shall try and adopt concrete measures to divide them more justly, and to deal with excessive differences in the way in which they are used.

Social benefits should embrace to a greater extent that part of our community which receives lower than average incomes. This applies especially to large families, to mothers bringing up children alone, to old age and other pensioners, to orphans, to elderly and incapacitated people deprived of family care and help.

Concern with these problems is an important duty facing party branches and organizations, people's councils and the whole state administration.

Comrades, problems of health protection are of vital importance for the whole of our nation. We highly appreciate the dedication of working people in the development of the material base of the health service, which is indispensable in supplementing the state effort in this field. Wide-ranging public cooperation in the implementation of tasks arising from the deliberations of this plenum, is also indispensable. We count on this cooperation, we count on the initiative and commitment of the whole community. Much depends on the effort and attitude of those who have dedicated themselves to the noble cause of protection of human health and life.

I am certain that the resolutions of this plenum will find a positive response among health service employees, that they will spare no effort to improve the health standards of our community, to strengthen the humanist values of socialism.

In conclusion, allow me, comrades, to convey on behalf of the Central Committee to the representatives of the medical profession present in this hall, expressions of our gratitude and appreciation to the many thousands of doctors, nurses, auxiliary staff, and all health service employees, for their toil and dedication in their work for our community. [applause]

INTERPRESS COMMENTARY ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD271524 Warsaw PAP in English 2118 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 26 June, PAP--A Polish INTERPRESS agency commentator wrote today:

The past few months brought activization of the Polish foreign policy. This has been caused by a number of reasons. The first is consistency in the implementation of the basic principles of peaceful foreign policy. The second is made up of experiences. In various periods after World War II, Poland played an important part in initiating dialogues concerning the fundamental interests of security not only of the Polish people but also of the peoples of Europe and the whole world. This can be testified to by initiatives aiming to limit the arms race in Europe, the 1957 plan to create the atom-free zone and the 1963 plan to freeze nuclear armaments. Besides, in 1964, Poland put forth the idea of convening the European conference. The Helsinki meeting of European leaders ended in the adoption of the European declaration of peace.

Finally, the third reason of activeness of Poland's foreign policy in 1980 stems from the current international situation. Recently, the international situation got markedly complicated and even deteriorated. Dangerous tendencies emerged in it. Some Western states, especially the United States, have been striving to increase the role of the military factor in East-West relations.

This tendency is dangerous because it can cause considerable worsening of Europe's state of security. It ignores the historically tested truth that armaments cannot effectively guarantee the security of state. This purpose is promoted by various kinds of pressure exerted by the United States on West European countries to make them back U.S. steps towards the USSR.

In the situation that gives rise to tensions and conflicts, the preservation of the possibility of political dialogue and prospects for detente becomes an especially important task. Taking this into account, in the first half of 1980 Poland developed especially lively diplomatic activity aiming at preserving the possibility of the East-West dialogue, paving the way for the appropriate preparation of the Madrid meeting and the creation of political conditions favouring the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

In the complicated international situation, Poland conducted all-round political consultations with West European states on current problems of political and military detente. Poland played a special role in the creation of the proper conditions for the Warsaw meeting of heads of the USSR and France.

COURT FINDS FORMER OFFICIAL GUILTY OF ESPIONAGE

LD301824 Warsaw PAP in English 1702 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 30 June, PAP--After a week's trial, Warsaw's military court passed a sentence on Leszek Chrost, 47, charged with spying for a NATO country. Leszek Chrost is a former deputy head of department in the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machines Industry. Leszek Chrost was proved to have established a contact with a [word indistinct] foreign service with important information connected with sociopolitical, economic and defensive aspects of life in Poland. Today, the court found Leszer Chrost guilty and confined him to 25-years imprisonment, a 10-year deprivation of public rights and deprivation of property.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL EXCHANGE WITH DPRK--PAP--A 2-year plan for cultural exchanges between Poland and the DPRK has been signed in Pyongyang. The plan calls for significantly expanded cooperation in the sphere of science, education, culture and media between the two countries, as well as for exchanging professors, students and postgraduates in fields of mutual interest. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jun 80 p 2 AU]

TRADE WITH CYPRUS--Warsaw, 23 June, PAP--A Cypriot economic trade mission, which has stayed recently in this country, has had talks at the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, the Polish Chamber of Trade, and a number of Polish foreign trade enterprises. The Polish and Cypriot foreign trade chambers have signed a cooperation agreement to help promote the two nations' exports. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 23 Jun 80 LD]

HONECKER CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT AFTER TALKS

Ceausescu Toast 25 June

AU3009?0 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Toast delivered by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at an official dinner in honor of SED General Secretary Erich Honecker in Bucharest on 25 June]

[Text] Bucharest--Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrades from the GDR, dear friends.

It gives me great pleasure to thank you for the visit which you, dear Comrade Honecker, are paying to our country. At the same time I would like to take this opportunity to extend to you and the members of the GDR party and state delegation cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic, as well as myself.

Our entire people welcome you with sentiments of cordial hospitality. We regard your visit as an expression of the firm relations of friendship and close cooperation which exist between our countries and parties, as well as of our common desire to develop and expand them still further. We note with satisfaction that the relations between our countries which are based on full equality, respect and mutual esteem, a common social system, common ideals and objectives are undergoing an upward development in all spheres on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and in the spirit of the joint declaration which we signed on the occasion of my visit to your country in June 1977. I would like to especially emphasize the progress in the sphere of economic relations.

The GDR now occupies a leading position in the overall volume in Romania's foreign trade. In the spheres of science, technology and culture, cooperation and collaboration have also developed. Contacts and the exchanges of experience at party and state levels have broadened and there can be no doubt that the further development and modernization of the national economies of Romania and the GDR will provide the possibility for widening the framework of our cooperation still further.

During our talks today we have arrived at joint conclusions about the necessity for a further expansion of cooperation between our parties and peoples. Together we have noted that broad possibilities exist to expand economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation as well as cooperation in other fields. This will have a positive influence on the building of socialism in our countries, on raising the living standards of both our peoples, and it will at the same time serve the common cause of socialism, of cooperation and of peace.

The mutual briefing on results of socialist construction in the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR has pointed out the great achievements attained by our peoples in socioeconomic development.

We sincerely rejoice in the great achievements attained by the GDR working people under SED leadership and wish you dear comrades ever greater successes in building socialism and raising the people's well-being.

Esteemed Comrade Honecker,

Our talks have given us the opportunity for a wide-ranging and profitable exchange of views on the developments in international life at present. It is a fact that the present international situation is extraordinarily complex. [paragraph continues]

On the one hand, the will of the peoples to develop freely and independently, to be complete masters of their national resources and their own destinies, to live in a calm climate of peace and security, is becoming ever more pronounced. On the other hand, we see the intensification of the policy of spheres of influence, of the aggravation of the international situation, of extremely acute tensions in various regions of the world. One can say that at present, international tensions have reached a high level, and at the same time we are witnessing certain signs that they are receding, although serious threats to the policy of detente, security, independence and peace continue to exist.

Under these conditions we are of the opinion that it is the greatest duty of all progressive forces to cooperate still more closely in order to eliminate tensions from international life, to resume and continue the course of detente, mutual understanding and peaceful cooperation between states. In its entire foreign policy, Romania is playing an active part in the effort to promote peace and international cooperation. We constantly put in first place the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, with all states which are building the new social system. Within this context we are paying particular attention to the development of cooperation with the CEMA states. At the same time we are strengthening cooperation and solidarity with the developing countries and the nonaligned countries, and in a spirit of peaceful coexistence we are expanding economic, scientific-technological and cultural relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all states of the world, irrespective of their social systems.

We regard the principles of full equality, respect for sovereignty and national independence, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and mutual advantage as the basis for all these relations. We constantly fight for their general application in international life.

As regards the problems of European security, we are of the opinion that everything must be done to ensure that the meeting in Madrid this autumn will impart a strong impulse to the assertion of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act in its entirety and, above all, to the adoption of practical measures of military detente and disarmament. We are of the opinion that the constructive proposals contained in the recent declaration of the socialist states which are members of the Warsaw Pact can provide a good foundation for the initiation and implementation of actions in this direction.

As regards the extremely serious situation existing in Europe, we declare our very strong opposition to NATO's decision to station new nuclear missiles on the European Continent to the development and stationing of nuclear arms on our continent. It is necessary to achieve the annulment or at least the postponement of this decision and to reach agreements resulting in negotiations between the two sides on the elimination of nuclear missiles and weapons of the one as well as of the other side. The vital interests of the peoples demand that a stop be put to the arms race, above all to the nuclear arming, to achieve a reduction of armaments and forces, the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the liquidation of military bases on the territories of other states, the dissolution of the military blocs and other measures lessening the danger of war. We must do everything to ensure that the great achievements of modern science and technology are placed only in the service of progress and the prosperity of the peoples.

It is necessary to work with the utmost determination for the elimination of force or the threat of force in the solution of international problems between states, for the solution of all disputes exclusively by political and peaceful means, by negotiations. [paragraph continues]

In this context, we consider it necessary to intensify the efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East leading to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, to the solution of the problems of the Palestinian people, including the formation of an independent state of their own, to safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of all states in this region. In this spirit, the sources of conflict in Asia, Africa and other regions of our planet must be removed.

The cause of peace and detente furthermore calls for more vigorous efforts to liquidate underdevelopment, the great disparity between the rich and poor countries, for the creation of a new international economic order based on relations of full equality between the states.

It is our hope that the forthcoming special UN session, to which our country pays particular attention, will map out a positive course in this respect. The solution of the complicated problems of today's world requires the active and direct participation of all states, especially of the small and medium-sized countries, the developing countries and the nonaligned which represent the large majority of mankind in international life under conditions of complete equality.

In this spirit, the United Nations and other international organizations must more actively contribute to the democratization of international relations and the promotion of cooperation, detente, peace, and respect for national independence. It gives me great pleasure to mention the fact that our parties and states are cooperating ever more closely on the solution of international problems and rendering an active contribution to the cause of cooperation and detente.

We are convinced, dear Comrade Honecker, that the visit which you are paying to Romania will prove a new and significant factor for the development of the cooperation of our countries, our parties, both at the bilateral and international level in the service of our mutual interests, and wishes of both our countries, the noble ideals of socialism, of progress and peace throughout the world.

In this spirit I raise my glass to the friendship and fruitful cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples:

To the prosperity and happiness of the GDR, to peace and international cooperation, to the health of our friend, Comrade Honecker, to the health of the other guests from the GDR and to the health of everyone present at this dinner.

Official Talks 26 June

AU271028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/1980--On June 26 in Bucharest and Sinaia official talks went on between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

Attending the talks were: for Romania--Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., prime minister; Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania in the joint governmental commission of economic collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic; Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P.; Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister of foreign affairs; Alexandru Margaritescu, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Vasile Pungan, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister secretary of state, adviser to the general secretary of the party and to the president of the republic; Stefan Birlea, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., director of the cabinet of the general secretary of the party and of the president of the republic; Constantin Mitea, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., adviser to the general secretary of the party and to the president of the republic; Stefan Stancu, vice-chairman of the governmental commission of economic and technical collaboration and cooperation; Gheorghe Tache, Romanian ambassador to the G.D.R.

For the German Democratic Republic, by Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the S.U.P.G., chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenther Mittag, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the C.C. of the S.U.P.G.; Gerhard Weiss, member of the C.C. of the S.U.P.G., vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman for the G.D.R. of the joint government commission of economic collaboration; Oskar Fischer, member of the C.C. of the S.U.P.G., minister of foreign affairs; Siegfried Bock, ambassador of the G.D.R., in Bucharest; Rudolf Heinze, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission; Gerhard Nitzschke, deputy minister of foreign trade; Horst Tschanter, head of the C.M.E.A. working group of the C.C. of the S.U.P.G., Frank-Joachim Hermann and Joachim Wolff, advisers to the general secretary of the C.C. of the S.U.P.G. and to the chairman of the G.D.R. Council of State; Horst Neubauer, head of sector at the C.C. of the S.U.P.G.

During these fresh rounds of talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker had a broad exchange of views on current questions of international life and of the communist and working-class movement, as well as in connection with the further strengthening of the collaboration and cooperation between the two parties and countries in the world arena.

Both sides expressed on the occasion their worry over the worsening of late of the international situation which spells great danger for the peoples' freedom and independence, for world peace and security. It was considered that, under the circumstances, it is imperiously necessary that the peoples of the world, the advanced forces everywhere collaborate ever more closely for a continuous lessening of international tension, for the resumption and continuation of the process of detente, for the settlement of the interstate disputes, no matter how complex, only by way of negotiations, by setting out from the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of force and threat with force. The determination of Romania and of the German Democratic Republic was reaffirmed to make their active contribution to the improvement of the world political climate, to the triumph of the cause of detente, collaboration and understanding among peoples.

During the talks, special stress was laid on the achievement of security in Europe, with stress on the fact that this is one of the fundamental problems of peace and detente on the continent and the world over, that everything must be done for the attainment of this objective.

In this context, emphasized was the importance of thorough preparations for the Madrid meeting, so that it may step up the implementation as a unitary whole of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, and lead to the broad and unhampered development of collaboration among the European states, especially to concrete measures of military disengagement and disarmament, bearing in mind the fact that it is in this part of the world that the biggest amount of weapons, nuclear included, is amassed. At the same time, they emphasized the importance of the proposals and constructive initiatives included in the declaration adopted recently by the participating states of the Warsaw Treaty, which offer a proper base for the initiation and unfolding of concrete actions meant to intensify the European peoples' efforts for security and cooperation on the continent.

During the talks the sides brought to the fore the indivisible character of peace and security in our time and highlighted the necessity of solving all the hotbeds of tension and conflict that still existed in the world, through peaceful means, through negotiations. They have stressed that it is on this line and in this spirit that the Middle East situation should be solved as well as the conflicts in Africa, Southeast Asia and in other regions of the world.

They have also pointed to the necessity of an end to be put to the arms race--that weighs ever heavier on the shoulders of peoples and increases the danger of a new devastating world war--and of passing to general disarmament and first of all to nuclear disarmament measures. They have showed that the N.A.T.O. countries are necessary [as received] to cancel the decision to plant new nuclear rockets in Europe, or at least to postpone the implementation of this decision and to pass on to negotiations for achieving an agreement on the elimination of nuclear rockets and weapons.

At the same time the sides highlighted the importance of liquidating underdevelopment and of setting in a new international economic order based on full equality and equity, conducive to a more rapid development of all the states, of the lagging ones first of all, securing world economic stability. On this line revealed was the necessity of thoroughly preparing the special session of the U.N. General Assembly to be held this year on the matters of a new world economic order.

The sides have noted that a just lasting settlement of the great problems confronting mankind is no longer possible today without the participation, on an equal footing, of all the states, regardless of their social system.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker have reasserted the will of Romania and of the G.D.R. to strengthen their solidarity and collaboration with the developing countries, with the nonaligned countries, with the peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

Expressed was also the will of the R.C.P. and S.U.P.G., of Romania and the G.D.R. to collaborate ever more closely internationally, to contribute, together with the other socialist countries, with all progressive, anti-imperialist forces, to the triumph of the cause of detente and peace, to the attainment of peoples' ideals of freedom, independence and progress.

During the talks, they stressed the determination of the R.C.P. and S.U.P.G. to further work for the strengthening of the solidarity and collaboration between the communist and workers' party in the struggle for social progress and peace in the world, for the triumph of the cause of peoples' independence and freedom, for socialism.

Expressing satisfaction at the fruitful character of the talks conducted, as well as the confidence that they would contribute to the still strong development of the friendly relations and multilateral collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker decided to intensify the contacts and exchanges of views, inclusive of summit ones, both as regards the problems of bilateral relations and the collaboration in the world arena.

On behalf of the S.U.P.G. Central Committee, of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the G.D.R., on his own behalf, Erich Honecker invited a party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Nicolae Ceausescu, to pay a visit of friendship to the German Democratic Republic. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of mutual esteem and understanding.

Document Signing

AU271352 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1318 GMT on 27 June begins a live relay from the Bucharest state palace on the signing of the official Romanian-GDR documents on SED General Secretary Erich Honecker's visit to Romania. According to the announcer, the following documents are signed in the presence of Comrades Nicolae Ceasescu and Erich Honecker, and "other Romanian and GDR officials":

An agreement on cultural-scientific cooperation between the governments of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, signed by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer;

A protocol on the results of coordinating the national economic development plans of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR for 1981-85, signed by Nicolae Constantin, chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee, and Gerhard Weiss, chairman of the GDR State Planning Committee;

A program on the main cooperation targets in science and technology between the Socialist Republic of Roamnia and the GDR for 1981-85 and a protocol on further expanding economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries, signed by Gheorghe Oprea, Roamnian first deputy prime minister, and Gerhard Weiss, GDR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and

A joint Romanian-GDR declaration signed by Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker.

According to the announcer, the two party-state leaders "warmly shake hands and embrace each other, thus expressing satisfaction at the contents of the documents signed today." All those present reportedly drink a glass of champagne.

The live relay ends at 1331 GMT, without any speeches having been exchanged.

Ceausescu Friendship Rally Address

AU271445 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1337 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at a Romanian-GDR friendship rally on the on the occasion of SED General Secretary Erich Honecker's official visit to Romania, at the Bucharest Palace of the Republic--live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Honecker, esteemed GDR guests, comrades and friends:

At this rally of friendship between our countries, parties and peoples, I have the great pleasure of again addressing warm comradely greetings and best wishes to Comrade Erich Honecker and the other members of the GDR party-state delegation. [applause, cheers, chants]

Your visit to Romania, esteemed Comrade Honecker, has become a powerful manifestation of our peoples' friendship and of good relations between our two parties and states. These relations have rich traditions of militant solidarity between the Romanian and German proletariat and the democratic forces of the two peoples in the struggle against exploitation, oppression, imperialism, reaction and fascism. After liberation, in the new historical conditions created, the relations between our countries and parties have acquired new contents, with a view to mutually assist each other in building the new social system.

Our relations are based on common social systems, on common main goals and on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance--principles that are included in the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed in Bucharest as well as in the joint declaration signed in Berlin.

Our economic relations and production sharing and cooperation have increasingly expanded in recent years; a telling proof of the scope of these relations is the 2.2-fold increase in economic exchanges during the current 5-year plan and the fact that the GDR currently occupies third place in Romania's foreign trade. Cooperation and specialization in important fields like machine-tools, electronics, electrical engineering, fine mechanics, optics, chemistry, metuallurgy and others are continuously developing.

During our present talks we have decided to futher expand this cooperation, in accordance with greater opportunities offered by the ever growing economic and scientific-technological potential of our countries. We have thus decided to increase the volume of bilateral exchange by over 40 percent in the 1981-85 period compared with achievements of the current 5-year plan, and I am convinced that this goal can and undoubtedly will be exceeded. This we have decided during our current talks. [applause]

We also have decided to increasingly develop cooperation and collaboration in science, technology, education, arts and culture and to expand contacts and exchanges of experience in all fields of socialist construction. Dear Comrade Honecker, I am convinced that the implementation of established documents and agreements will raise comprehensive cooperation and collaboration between our countries, peoples and parties onto higher levels, something that will contribute to accelerating socialist construction in the two countries and increasing the material and intellectual well-being of the two countries, while also serving the overall cause of socialism, progress and peace throughout the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

Esteemed Comrade Honecker during your stay in Romania you visited certain economic and socio-cultural units, met with our working people and directly acquainted yourself with some of our people's achievements and concerns. All our people are currently devoting all their force to implementing the goals established by the 12th RCP Congress and the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring Romania's progress toward communism. The results attained thus far ensure that the provisions of the current 5-year plan, which has marked a period of powerful increase in the forces of production and in the socialist wealth and national income, will be successfully fulfilled. The next 5-year plan will mark Romania's advance to a new historical stage, whose characteristics will be the development and modernization of the material-technical base; the increase in the quality and efficiency of the entire socioeconomic activity; the continuous improvement in social leadership and socialist democracy; the overall increase in the material, intellectual enhancement of the country's independence and sovereignty. [applause]

All the Romanian people, free masters of their destiny, by increasingly utilizing their energy and creative capability, are determined to do everything possible to carry out the party program and the historic decisions of the 12th congress, in order to raise Socialist Romania onto new peaks of civilization. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, the Romanian communists and working people follow and highly assess the intensive activity and outstanding achievements of the GDR working people in their socioeconomic development, under the SED leadership headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, SED general secretary, chairman of the State Council and outstanding militant of the international communist and workers movement. [applause, cheers, chants]

As close friends, we rejoice from the bottom of our hearts at the progress attained by your country along the road of building the developed socialist society. We warmly congratulate you for victories attained thus far and wholeheartedly wish you, the communists and all working people of GDR new and ever greater achievements in socialist construction and in ensuring the prosperity and continuous flourishing of your fatherland. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are aware of the fact that our countries' achievements, as well as the achievements of all socialist countries, in building the new system and raising the material and intellectual living standard, make a most important contribution to strengthening the forces of socialism increasing the prestige and influence of socialism in the world and promoting the overall cause of the progress and national independence of people and peace. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, during the talks I conducted these days with Comrade Honecker we have exchanged detailed views on current international issues. We have jointly reached the conclusion--which we have also included in the joint documents signed today--to increasingly strengthen cooperation in the struggle for the policy of detente, cooperation, security and peace. Events show that the international situation is very complex and contradictory and that two completely opposed trends are manifest in the world: On the one hand, the ever stronger assertion of the will and determination of peoples to put a final end to the old imperialist policy of domination and oppression and to develop freely and independently in a lasting climate of cooperation, national independence, security and peace; [applause] on the other, we are witnessing an intensification of the policy of dividing the world into spheres of influence, an aggravation of contradictions between certain states and groups and dangerous tensions in the international political life.

As far as the great international tensions in the first half of this year are concerned, the peoples have manifested strong opposition to this policy and have expressed the determination not to let themselves be dragged into confrontations with unforeseeable consequences. The peoples have intensified efforts to prevent the return to the cold war and to resume and continue the policy of detente, peace and respect for national independence. One could say that this position of the peoples and public opinion everywhere has determined, in our opinion, that the peak of tension has now been overcome and that we now note a certain attenuation of this tension. There is no doubt that the tension continues to be quite sharp and that, therefore, it is the highest duty of all peoples and progressive forces everywhere to firmly act to halt the accentuation of international tension, to continue the policy of detente, cooperation, independence and peace and to ensure the unflinching observance of the independence of all peoples. [applause, cheers, chants]

In accordance with decisions of the 12th party congress, Romania firmly acts to expand relations with all states. So as to contribute to a democratic resolution of complex problems facing today's mankind in the interest of all peoples. Our country develops relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation with all socialist countries and acts to over come all differences between them and to strengthen their unity and cooperation, since this is a key prerequisite for consolidating the world forces of peace, of national independence and of the assertion of social progress.

We pay particular attention to cooperation within CEMA and we also develop economic cooperation with all socialist countries as well as cooperation and solidarity with developing countries, developed capitalist countries and all states, regardless of social system. We consistently base our relations with all states on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and, nonuse of force and the threat of force. We actively militate to generally introduce these principles in the entire international life. [applause, cheers]

The recognition of each people's inalienable right to independently choose the path of their development, without any foreign interference, is the key prerequisite these days for detente, cooperation, security and peace. [applause, cheers]

In our foreign policy we pay primary attention to attaining security and cooperation in Europe. We will soon celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Helsinki All-European Conference, which marked a historic point in our continent's life. However, we must openly state that the Helsinki conference was not followed by appropriate measures and that the expectation of peoples have not been fulfilled as they should have been. On the contrary, the arms race continued in Europe and huge quantities of mass-destruction weapons were accumulated. That is why it is necessary to do everything possible to ensure the proper preparation and development of the Madrid meeting this fall, so that it can give a new and powerful impetus to efforts devoted to the complete implementation of the Helsinki documents and can clear the way for military disengagement and disarmament in Eruope, without which one cannot talk about security and peace. [applause]

We believe that the proposals and initiatives included in the declaration adopted last month by the socialist states belonging to the Warsaw Pact represent a good basis for promoting concrete actions in this respect. We firmly speak out against the NATO decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe and against any new nuclear weapons and missiles in Europe and against any new nuclear weapons and missiles capable of increasingly accentuating the arms race and posing new and serious dangers to the peace and security of peoples. We deem it absolutely necessary for NATO to reconsider its decision or at least to postpone it and we believe it necessary to halt the development and deployment of any new nuclear missiles and to reach agreement on the start of negotiations between the two sides for reducing and removing missiles on both sides.

Generally speaking, we believe that more resolute action should be taken to bring about general disarmament and, above all, nuclear disarmament. It is undoubtedly necessary to always maintain a balance of power between the two sides, something which should not jeopardize anyone's security. This, however, should not be attained through another round of the arms race, but through the continuous reduction of armaments.

The freezing and reduction of military budgets, the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of other states, the elimination of foreign military bases and the transition to the concurrent abolishment of the NATO and Warsaw Pact blocs would be of great significance. The achievements of modern science and technology should only serve progress, civilization, national independence and the well-being of peoples. [applause, cheers]

The current world political situation stringently requires that all contentious interstate problems and all international conflicts and differences be exclusively resolved through political means and negotiations, by completely renouncing the policy of force, pressures and foreign interference in domestic affairs of other states and peoples and by observing the independence and sovereignty of each nation. In this spirit, we believe that everything should be done to settle the Middle East situation by peaceful negotiations, for an overall just and lasting peace, on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the resolution of the Palestinian people's problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state, and ensuring the independence and territorial integrity of all states in that area. In the same spirit, we speak out for resolving the problems between the United States and Iran, including the problem of the hostages, through peaceful negotiations, by unflichingly observing Iran's independence and sovereignty. Concerning Afghanistan, we welcome the recent measure to withdraw certain Soviet military units from that country and we believe that further resolute action should be taken to ensure a political resolution of the situation, which should lead to halting all kinds of foreign support for antigovernmental forces and to the withdrawal of all Soviet military units.

It also is necessary to resolve other contentious problems in Africa, Southeast Asia and other areas of the world through negotiations, proceeding from observance of each people's independence and right to choose its development path as it wishes, without any foreign interference. [applause]

As a developing socialist country, Romania firmly acts to strengthen solidarity with developing countries in order to eliminate underdevelopment and to build the new international economic order. We hope that this year's special UN General Assembly session will conclude with positive results and that the developed countries will realize that they must help the poor countries. Solutions must be found to rapidly eliminate underdevelopment and build the new international economic order, a key prerequisite for economic stability, peace and cooperation in the world. [applause, cheers]

The resolution of complex problems facing today's mankind requires a greater international role for small and medium-sized countries, for nonaligned and developing countries--alongside the great powers--which represent the great majority of the world and are deeply interested in eliminating the colonialist, imperialist and neocolonialist policy and attaining a better and more just world.

In this spirit, we believe that the United Nations and other world bodies have particularly important tasks to fulfill and must do everything possible to increase their role in democratizing international relations and resolving complex problems in a democratic way, with the participation of all states.

We also believe that the broad masses, the advanced political forces and the peoples themselves have a decisive say in resolving the difficult problems facing mankind today. As I have already said, the halt in the aggravation of the international situation is the fruit of the resolute action of public opinion and peoples against the policy of tension and of interference in the affairs of other peoples. In view of these considerations, it is necessary to do everything possible to ensure that public opinion and peoples themselves determine that their governments take into account their wishes and promote a policy of peace and respect for national independence. [applause, cheers, chants]

The RCP is developing broad cooperation with all communist and workers parties in uniting the efforts of public opinion to resolve the complex problems of contemporary international life. We are also expanding cooperation with socialist and social-democratic parties, with government parties in newly independent states, with national liberation movements, with other democratic parties and with progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere.

The united struggle of all these forces can determine a new kind of solution for the complex problems of international life. Only through the struggle of people and of progressive national liberation and anti-imperialist forces can we ensure the policy of peace, detente and respect for national independence.

As far as we are concerned, Romania will do everything possible in the future, too, to contribute to resolving all international problems in the interest of security, detente and peace and attaining a better and more just world, in which each nation is free and independent. [applause]

Dear Comrade Honecker, I again express the conviction that your visit to our country and the talks and agreements jointly reached will mark a new and important point in strengthening friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, both in building socialism and in the international life. Dear comrades, please convey the friendly sentiments of the Romanian people and our warm wishes for new and ever greater achievements in building socialism to all GDR working people and people. [applause, cheers, chants]

Long live friendship and cooperation between the parties, states and peoples of Romania and the GDR! [applause, cheers, chants]

Long live the SED and its Central Committee headed by General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker! [applause, cheers, chants]

Long live solidarity and cooperation between socialist countries, between communist and workers parties and between all progressive and anti-imperialist forces! [applause, cheers, chants]

Long live friendship and equal cooperation between all peoples! [applause, cheers, chants]

May the policy of detente, cooperation, security, peace and national independence triumph! [applause, cheers, chants]

Honecker Rally Address

AU301023 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jun 80 pp 1,3

[Speech by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker at Romanian-GDR friendship rally at the Bucharest Palace of the Republic on 27 June]

[Text] Dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, dear Bucharest inhabitants, ladies and gentlemen of the diplomatic corps, dear friends and comrades:

I express my heartfelt joy at meeting here with the working people of Bucharest, the capital city of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at this big rally. On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people, I extend to you cordial and fraternal greetings of struggle. [applause]

At the same time we thank you for the cordial reception extended to us and for the numerous manifestations of warm friendship toward the GDR. Our visit takes place at a very important moment in the struggle for peace and social progress. This has also characterized the meetings and talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, outstanding militant of the Romanian and international communist and workers movement, and with other leaders of RCP and Socialist Republic of Romania.

We have exchanged views on socialist construction in both our countries, on the continuous development and expansion of our cooperation and on topical international issues. I note with satisfaction that the talks with our friend and comrade, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and bearer of the Karl Marx Order, the highest GDR Order, have proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and have concluded with good results. (applause, cheers, chants)

Our delegation learned with interest about the achievements of the fraternal Romanian state in implementing decisions of the 11th and 12th RCP congresses. The personal meetings in Bucharest and Brasov were impressive. We are deeply impressed with the successes attained by the working people of Socialist Romania, under the leadership of their communist party and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally. Romania is recording great progress within the community of socialist countries. In the 35 years of people's power, the working people have attained great achievements. Romania has become a socialist state with a modern industry and developed agriculture. We wholeheartedly congratulate you dear Comrade Ceausescu and dear Romanian comrades and friends for your country's great progress and wish you success in socialist construction, in implementing the 12th RCP Congress decisions and in continuously building the comprehensively developed socialist society. We also wish you many new and great successes. (applause, cheers, chants)

Dear comrades and friends, in order for peoples to live in happiness, we must above all ensure peace. It is indispensable for socialist construction in our countries and increases the possiblilities of this construction. Peace facilitates the movement of national and social liberation. Real and lasting peace is and remains our communist ideal. It is in the interests of all mankind and of progress on our planet. That is why we must untiringly struggle for it, since peace and socialism are forever inseparable. (applause)

For some time now, the most aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily of the United States, seriously jeopardize peace. They replace detente by force and confrontation. In order to intensify armaments, they are continuously increasing military expenditures in their countries and carry out new armaments programs. They violate, openly and without scruples, the sovereignty and independence of states and interfere in domestic affairs of other states, in the Middle and Near East, in the Caribbean and elsewhere in the world. All this has considerably worsened the international situation, and we are worried about it. Washington's May 1978 long-term program shows that in its arms build up NATO proceeds in accordance with a strategic concept carefully drafted several years ago. The fateful decision adopted in Brussels at the end of last year to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe is part and parcel of this concept.

The goal of this policy is to change the existing military balance and to attain superiority over the USSR and other socialist countries. This would annihilate an important premise for ensuring peace. This strengthens us in our decision to consistently act against imperialist plots against peace and for creating a propitious situation facilitating a limitation of the arms race and disarmament.

As is well known, at the May session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee, the member states took the initiative in the interests of political detente and in supplementing it with military detente. For this purpose, the member states made a number of proposals for practical measures in their declaration. This peace initiative of our alliance is a good basis for constructive understandings and positive results conducive to strengthening security in Europe, eliminating hotbeds of conflict in various international areas and promoting detente.

The more rapid preparation of the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe in a constructive spirit would be of great significance. We welcome the withdrawal of certain Soviet military units from Afghanistan, jointly agreed upon by the USSR and the Government of Afghanistan. It offers an opportunity for a political solution to this serious problem, which has been magnified and falsified by imperialist agencies. We openly state: When the imperialists put an end to their sinister plans and plots against revolutionary Afghanistan, there will be peace in that area, too.

Dear friends and comrades, the friendship binding our parties, states and peoples is close and strong. We are united by the same interests and goals. We continue to build the socialist society in both countries. In this framework, close cooperation has developed between us in most diverse fields with good results. Its driving force is the internationalist fraternal cooperation between the RCP and SED, on the basis of Marxism and Leninism. Thus we continue revolutionary traditions which were born and developed in the common struggle of the best sons of the German and Romanian workers class against imperialism, fascism and war and for socialism and peace.

Together with communists in many countries, German and Romanian comrades carried freedom banners in the trenches of the young Spanish republic. Romanian comrades and friends joined the powerful solidarity movement for freeing our unforgettable Ernst Thaelman, chairman of the German Communist Party. Romanian resistance fighters sacrificed their lives in fascist concentration camps and prisons, along with antifascists from many countries, including from our country, for peace, progress and for our and your freedom.

Since the peoples of our countries have taken their destinies in their own hands, after the victory of the Soviet Union and other states of the anti-Hitlerite coalition 35 years ago, they work and struggle shoulder to shoulder. This is evident in all facets of life, whether we refer to state links of friendly personal contacts or friendly contacts between working collectives. Trade exchanges are developing at a considerable pace and this year they will exceed for the first time M4 billion. One-quarter of the goods exchanged between our countries is a result of production sharing and specialization. Our scientists can also show good results attained in joint research. All these facts are very encouraging. They express the important progress made in the level of our cooperation. They illustrate the advantages of the international division of labor, which we are applying increasingly better within CEMA.

Comrades, we are satisfied with results attained. However, this kind of self-satisfaction does not correspond to our character, that is why we agreed today to increase trade exchanges for 1980-85 by over 40 percent to a level of R5.6 billion. However, are we satisfied with these figures? Of course not. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and I, on behalf of both our delegations, decided to examine further options which can allow us to increase trade exchanges by 1985 to R6.5 billion on the basis of production sharing. Such a target is in accordance with interests and possibilities of our developed socialist societies. It is an expression of the fact that the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania will continue to closely cooperate in the future, too, to the benefit of their peoples. (applause)

Such a development is in accordance with our alliance, which we have strengthened in various ways, through our treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. Now and in the future, too, our states are advancing in a common front with the fraternal socialist countries along a road which can be characterized by the following words: peace and socialism.

We note with satisfaction that cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania is fruitfully developing, to the benefit of both sides. Now, with skill and consistency, we must fulfill all the new tasks set during our talks. In this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and I as well as our delegations are in full agreement. There are still considerable possibilities for deepening relations between our countries and we will make use of them.

Dear friends and comrades, the social life in GDR is increasingly under the sign of a great event to take place in the spring of 1981, namely the 10th SED Congress. It will draw up and decide our path, in the interests of the people, for the eighties. With great initiatives for raising economic potential, our country's working people are striving to create the best conditions for continuously building the developed socialist society in the GDR. In this work they can rely upon a good balance sheet. The entire atmosphere in our country is characterized by creative ideas and dilligent work for implementing the Ninth SED Congress decisions.

Dear Comrades and friends, the friendly visit of our party-state delegation to your beautiful country will conclude in a few hours. Our sojourn here strengthens our conviction that relations of friendship between our parties, states and peoples will continue to develop and deepen. At this rally, we wish the Romanian people new successes in implementing decisions of the 12th RCP Congress.

Long live fraternal cooperation between our parties, states and friendly peoples! (applause, cheers, chants)

Dear comrades and friends, long live the Romanian people's vanguard, the RCP, its Central Committee and its Secretary General Comrade, Nicolae Ceausescu! (applause, cheers, chants)

Long live the unity of the socialist countries; long live socialism and peace! (applause, cheers, chants)

Ceausescu Award Ceremony Speech

AU3011146 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jun 80 p 2

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at ceremony at which he was awarded the Karl Marx Order by GDR leader Erich Honecker in Bucharest on 25 June]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Honecker, esteemed comrades: I want to begin by thanking you and the GDR party-state leadership for this high distinction--the "Karl Marx" Order--awarded to me on the occasion of my 60th birthday and for my endeavors to develop the cooperation between our parties and countries.

The continuous development of relations between our parties and peoples is obvious. Based on the principles of scientific socialism and Marxism-Leninism, and on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our countries, these relations have reached a very high level.

I am gratified that the order awarded to me today bears the name of the founder of scientific socialism, and that, precisely on the basis of the revolutionary concept of dialectical and historical materialism, our countries are successfully building the system that Kark Marx and Friedrich Engels conceived and presaged theoretically one and half centuries ago. Currently, the socialist ideals are being forcefully asserted in a good part of the world. They are being forcefully asserted in Romania and in the GDR--which is in fact Marx's fatherland. Our obligation today is to strive to bolster these lofty ideals to which mankind looked and continues to look with confidence in both economic, ideological and political areas, and in the establishment of a lasting peace in the world.

I can assure you, and of course my party and people, that, as in the past and as until now, I will continue to make every effort to promote the well-being and happiness of my people; to serve the cause of socialism and friendship between our peoples and among all socialist peoples, among all the peoples of the world; and to serve the ideals of peace, cooperation and national independence.

This high distinction obligates me to make even greater efforts so that together we can develop the cooperation between our parties and peoples. This is in keeping with the aspirations of both our peoples, and with the cause of socialism, detente and peace in general.

Once again, I thank you. (prolonged applause)

Honecker Departs 27 June

AU271545 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1533 GMT on 27 June begins a live relay from Bucharest Otopeni International Airport on the departure from Romania of SED General Secretary Erich Honecker. According to the announcer, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and "other party-state leaders" have come to the airport to see off the GDR guest. An honor guard presents arms and the national anthems of the two countries are played. Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker review the march past of the honor guard. According to the announcer, Erich Honecker takes his leave of Romanian officials and the diplomatic corps gathered at the airport. The announcer says that a group of Pioneers offers flowers to Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker, "who shake hands and embrace each other warmly and friendly," after which the GDR guest boards his plane. The live relay ends at 1546 GMT, without any speeeches having been exchanged.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS BUCHAREST 30 JUNE

AU301803 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1732 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/6/1980--Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Cuban minister of foreign affairs who paid an official visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei, left Bucharest on June 30, in the morning.

ZAMBIAN PRIME MINISTER LEAVES AFTER OFFICIAL VISIT

AU301336 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/6/1980--Zambian Prime Minister Daniel M. Lisulo, who paid an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Premier Ilie Verdet, left Bucharest on Monday morning.

The Zambian minister was accompanied on his visit by P.K. Kasutu, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party (UNIP); R. Chisupa, minister of commerce and industry; F.M. Walusiku, deputy secretary of the cabinet for economy and finance; R.D. Simonda, managing director of National Housing Authority; K. Nsingo, director of the Research Bureau of the UNIP, by advisers and experts.

The Zambian prime minister was seen off to the Bucharest Otopeni Airport--adorned with the national flags of the two countries--by Ilie Verdet, by representatives of other ministries and central institutions.

BANC CONFERS WITH WALID JUNBLATT IN BEIRUT

AU301350 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The RCP delegation led by Comrade Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee which is visiting Lebanon, met with Walid Junblatt, president of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP]. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Iosif Banc conveyed to the PSP president friendly greetings and best wishes for personal health and happiness, and for new successes in his work.

Expressing thanks for the message, Walid Junblatt conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warmest greetings, wishes for personal health and happiness and for ever greater successes in his extensive domestic and international activities. He recalled with pleasure his visit to Romania and his talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and expressed satisfaction with the excellent relations of solidarity, friendship and cooperation established between the RCP and the PSP, between the Romanian and Lebanese peoples. He expressed the PSP's interest in the achievements attained by the Romanian people under the RCP leadership and its secretary general, and expressed thanks for the consistent support extended to the Lebanese people. At the same time, he emphasized his conviction that these relations will further strengthen and diversify in the interests of the two countries and peoples.

During the meeting, the sides exchanged views on the current activities and interests of the two parties, and expressed the desire to develop their relations in the future in the interests of the two peoples.

The two sides also reviewed the situation in Lebanon and in the Middle East, and stressed the special importance of continued efforts to establish a global, just and lasting peace in that area, which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967; provide a solution to the Palestinian problem through the establishment of an independent Palestinian state; and secure the independence and territorial integrity of all the states in the area.

BILATERAL RELATIONS DISCUSSED WITH CYPRIOT PARLIAMENT LEADERS

AU301943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/6/1980--The Chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Nicolae Giosan, had an interview with the parliamentary delegation of Cyprus led by Alecos Polydorou Mihailidhis, president of the House of Representatives. The delegation that is paying an official visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly includes Deputies Kyriakos Papadhimitriov, Zacharias Toulouras, members of the Democratic Party, Christos Kourtellaris, member of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) and Takis Khatzidhimitriov, member of the Socialist Party of Cyprus (EDEK).

Reference was made on the occasion to the traditional relations of friendship established between the two countries and peoples, which amplified following the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Spiros Kiprianou. Highlighted was the role of the parliaments and parliamentarians of Romania and Cyprus in expanding mutual collaboration on multiple planes, in promoting a policy of international cooperation, peace and understanding.

Nicolae Giosan gave a dinner in honour of the guests. The speakers of the two parliaments proposed toasts.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST LEADER LONGO ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU301830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/6/1980--Pietro Longo, secretary-general of the Italian Democratic Socialist Party, arrived in Bucharest on June 30 for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and by other Romanian officials.

COSTA RICAN NATIONAL LIBERATION PARTY GROUP VISITS

AU281551 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0912 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/6/1980--A delegation of the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica led by Daniel Oduber Quiros, chairman of the political directorate of that party, paid a visit of friendship to Romania over June 17-27 at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

During their Romanian sojourn, the delegation had an interview with Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, when opinions were exchanged on the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries as well as on some current international questions.

The Costa Rican delegation had talks with Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, on the relations of collaboration between the SDUF and the National Liberation Party, as well as on the economic and social development of the two countries.

The Costa Rican guests also had interviews with executives of some ministries. Examined were on the occasion the possibilities of expanding and diversifying commercial exchanges, of developing economic cooperation in energetics, mining and agriculture in particular.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH EEC ON TRADE AGREEMENT FINALIZED

AU301828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Brussels, AGERPRESS, 30/6/1980--The negotiations between Romania and the European Economic Community regarding the agreement on trade in manufactured products were finalized in Brussels. This agreement just as that initialed on February 8 regarding the setting up of a joint commission between the European Economic Community and Romania will be signed on a date to be agreed upon.

GABON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RATIFIES FRIENDSHIP TREATY

AU281821 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] The National Assembly of the Gabonese Republic has ratified the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Gabon signed in Libreville during the official friendly visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid to that country. A number of other bilateral documents signed on the same occasion have been ratified as well.

CEAUSESCU CABLES KIM IL-SONG ON SOLIDARITY WITH KOREAN PEOPLE

AU271613 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jun 80 p 6

[Cable from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to DPRK President Kim Il-song on month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and DPRK president, Pyongyang:

On the "month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people." I extend warm greetings of friendship and solidarity to you, the KWP and all the Korean people, on behalf of the RCP, the Romanian people and myself personally.

The Romanian communists and working people have always supported the just cause of the Korean people for the country's peaceful and independent reunification, without any foreign interference, and for building a free, united and prosperous Korea, in the belief that the attainment of these legitimate aspirations would be of great importance for the Korean people, for peace in that area and for the policy of national independence, detente and peace throughout the world.

Recalling with great pleasure our recent meeting in Bucharest, I express the conviction that relations of friendship, fraternal cooperation and militant solidarity between our parties, peoples and countries will continue to develop and diversify, to the benefit of the socialist construction in our countries and in the interest of the cause of peace, detente, social progress and cooperation in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Dailies Reassert Solidarity

AU251422 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/6/1980--The communists, the working people in Romania have always been on the side of the Korean people's just cause of peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland without any outside immixture, of building a free, united and prosperous Korea, and consider that the attainment of these legitimate aspirations would be of particular importance for the Korean people, for peace in that area, for the policy of national independence, of detente and peace the world over--reads the telegram President Nicolae Ceausescu sent to President Kim Il-song on the month of solidarity with the Korean people's fight. The telegram is reproduced by the Romanian newspaper of June 25.

On the same occasion, the Bucharest newspapers give much space to the achievements scored by the friendly Korean people in increasing the productive forces, in developing science and culture, in raising the population's standard of living. These achievements--SCINTEIA writes--represent a powerful, inspiring factor for the entire Korean people. Due to the achievements it obtained, to its policy of unity, independence and peace, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has gained a well-deserved international prestige.

The Workers' Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have always made efforts for attaining the lofty ideal of reunification, constantly showing initiative in favour of the north-south dialogue, wishing to obtain tangible results along this line. The proposals advance by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea powerfully show the great interest the idea of national unity, as propelling force of the progress of all peoples, aroused everywhere in the world, and, at the same time, tellingly prove the essential role and importance of the method of negotiations, the only means able to ensure durable settlements in consonance with the people's wishes of peace and prosperity.

The Romanian people nurtures feelings of deep empathy with the Korean people, actively supports its just cause, in the spirit of militant solidarity. Lasting relations of friendship and fraternal collaboration were established and are developing between the parties and peoples of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Romania.

The entire Romanian people has always supported the just cause of the Korean people--a consistent stand which has been reiterated in Romania's whole international activity, within the UN and other international bodies included.

The meetings and talks in Bucharest and DPRK between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song opened fertile prospects to the Romanian-Korean cooperation. Within this dialogue--SCINTEIA points out--the recent talks in Bucharest between the two party and state leaders went down as a fresh, highly significant movement in the history of the relations of friendship and fraternal collaboration, of militant solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries, as a major contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist countries, of the communist and working-class movement, to the cause of the [word indistinct] peace and security.

In its turn, ROMANIA LIBERA [word indistinct] that the organization of the month of solidarity this year is an opportunity for the Romanian people to show, alongside the progressive, democratic forces in the entire world, its support for the efforts and initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea devoted to the independent and peaceful unification of the country, so that this just cause, the supreme aspiration of the Koreans to live in a united, free and prosperous fatherland be attained as soon as possible.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES MACHEL ON MOZAMBIQUE'S NATIONAL DAY

AU271515 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jun 80 p 6

[Cable from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel on Mozambique's national day]

[Text] To his excellency Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Maputo:

The national day of the People's Republic of Mozambique gives me the pleasant opportunity to extent to you warm congratulations and wishes for personal health and happiness as well as wishes for new successes to the FRELIMO Party and the Mozambican people in building the new society and ensuring the country's independence development.

I express the firm conviction that, in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation and with other agreements jointly concluded, the relations of close friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and FRELIMO Party and between our countries and governments will continue to develop to the benefit of our two peoples and in the interest of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination, for strengthening peace and detente and for developing international cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

BRIEFS

JUNE MILITARY EXERCISE--In accordance with the plan for the training of troops, in June 1980 the Ministry of National Defense will conduct an exercise in which reservists will also participate. [Text] [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 17 Jun 80 p 5 WA]

TANJUG EXAMINES U.S. PROPOSAL ON AFGHANISTAN

LD301438 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 30 Jun 80

[By TANJUG special correspondent]

[Text] Washington, June 30--Although there are still no official indications of a possibility of approaching a solution to the crisis round Afghanistan some observers in Washington believe that President Carter's recent statement in Belgrade on an "interim arrangement" in Afghanistan could be a turning point in the U.S. outlook on the issue.

No one here claims that the U.S. Government will withdraw its ultimatum to Moscow to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. The solution to the crisis is not to be expected soon, either. The impression prevailing here, however, that the tension in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, and between East and West in general, has reached its peak and there are indications that the crisis could, should no new critical conflicts occur, begin to abate by the end of the year.

The first indication of the possible move in this direction is Carter's statement in Belgrade where, after full six months, he first offered a solution, no more only an ultimatum, but an offer to negotiate. There have been no such moves from Washington so far. Informed circles here explain this as an expression of the wish to try at the green table to find a way out of the crisis.

The U.S. is claimed to have only limited interests in southwestern Asia and thus in Afghanistan. It will therefore under no circumstances take action for installing in Afghanistan a government hostile to the Soviet Union. There is mention here that diplomacy could find a solution leading to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan without Moscow losing face over it, as it is often said in Washington.

This holds true for Washington also, which must find a way out of its recent ultimatums, sanctions and even threats.

JOSIP VRHOVEC LEAVES FOR VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD301628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Zagreb--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, left by air from Zagreb today for a 3-day official and friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic at the invitation of Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek. At Zagreb airport Vrhovec and his associates were seen off by Dr Emil Ludviger, vice president of the Croat Executive Council, and by other personalities. Miroslav Kolub, Czechoslovak consul general in Zagreb, was also at the airport.

SOVIET ENVOY INVITES JAKOVLEVSKI TO OLYMPICS

LD301704 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia, visited Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The ambassador invited Jakovlevski as president of the Federation of Physical Culture of Yugoslavia, to be a guest at the forthcoming Olympics. They also talked about other current questions of bilateral cooperation.

BULGARIA'S LUKANOV, ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISIT SERBIA

AU301945 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 30 (BTA)--A delegation of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, led by Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PR of Bulgaria, arrived on a three-day visit at the invitation of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. In Dimitrovgrad (Yugoslavia) the guests were received by Mr Milojko Veljovic, chairman of the Economic Chamber of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, by Mr Rade Colic, member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Servia, by Mr Boris Bojisov, chairman of the Assembly of Dimitrovgrad, by Mr Milorad Mijovic, secretary for foreign affairs of the SR of Serbia, and other officials.

This morning the guests visited electronic industry in the town of Nis. The general director of the enterprise Dragan Milkovic and the general director of machine industry--Nis--Slavko Yovic, expressed satisfaction with the results obtained in bilateral cooperation with kindred enterprises in Bulgaria; specific measures for the further expanding of cooperation were mapped out.

The Bulgarian delegation also visited the Crvena Zastava plant in Kragujevac, where the guests were made familiar with the production programme of the combine and with the possibilities for cooperation.

In the evening the delegation arrived in Belgrade where, at the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia, Mr Andrey Lukanov was received by Mr Ivan Stambolic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia.

Talks in Kragujevac

LD301948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Kragujevac--The delegation of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, had talks today in Kragujevac with Crvena Zastava representatives on the possibilities of industrial and other cooperation between the largest Kragujevac collective and a number of economic organizations of the neighboring country.

Both sides expressed interest in cooperation in several spheres of production, in particular in the car industry. In this connection Milenko Bojanic, general director of Crvena Zastava, expressed the factory's readiness to purchase for its needs a number of car components in Bulgaria and to export, proportionally with such purchases, passenger cars, delivery vans and trucks to Bulgaria. Possibilities for cooperation are also seen to exist in the sphere of production of machines, tools and equipment as well as in the exchange of technology. They also talked about the possibility of mounting diesel engines from Bulgaria on Zastava delivery vans.

In agreeing with the assessments of Crvena Zastava representatives about the possibilities of cooperation, Andrey Lukanov said that those assessments also corresponded to the ideas of Bulgarian industrial collectives.

Lukanov also stressed that Bulgaria was interested in low cubic capacity vehicles and that about 10,000 Zastava cars could be placed on the Bulgarian market annually. In return, the economy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is ready to offer Crvena Zastava equipment for some of its future programs and to provide credits for this investment. Of course, there are also possibilities for industrial cooperation as well as for other forms of cooperation and exchange of products.

Milojko Veljovic, president of the Chamber of Economy of Serbia, and Rayko Nikolov, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, also took part in the talks.

Following the talks in Crvena Zastava and the tour of the production units of this collective, the delegation of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria visited the 2 October museum and the memorial park in Sumarice which commemorates the death of the patriots executed there.

SUBNOR OFFICIAL RECEIVES EL SALVADOR'S UNGO REVELO

LD302018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Momcilo Dugalic, member of the Yugoslav SUBNOR Federal Committee Presidium, today received Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo Revelo, secretary general of the National Revolutionary Movement of El Salvador, who has been in Yugoslavia as a guest of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

The guest was informed about the development and struggle of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia during World War II, the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution and the activities of SUBNOR at the internal and international level.

Dr Ungo Revelo informed the SUBNOR representatives about the current political situation in El Salvador and the actions which the movement is implementing.

MARKOVIC, ASSEMBLY DELEGATION END VISIT TO IRELAND

LD272308 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1919 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Dublin, June 27 (TANJUG)--Non-aligned Yugoslavia and neutral Ireland cooperate well in the United Nations, interparliamentary union and other international fora [as received] proceeding from the same basis in respect of detente and disarmament, equality and independence of all countries and surmounting of economic differences, Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic said at the closing of the official visit of Yugoslav parliamentary delegation to Ireland. The delegation head Dragoslav Markovic said that both sides expressed interest for the success of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Madrid session.

Both sides noted the existence of possibilities for much better cooperation between Yugoslavia and Ireland particularly in the economic field.

The delegation was also received by Irish President Dr Patrick Hillery, Prime Minister Charles Haughey and other prominent officials.

KRAIGHER DELIVERS SPEECH ON KARDELJ'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

LD281500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0708 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Report on speech by Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, on 28 June in Trbovlje at the Edvard Kardelj mining and energy combine on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of self-management and the 70th anniversary of the birth of Edvard Kardelj]

[Text] Trbovlje--At the beginning of his speech, Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, underlined the great significance of the work of Edvard Kardelj. "With his life and work, Edvard Kardelj, apart from Comrade Tito, represents the greatest personality of our revolution and the building of socialist self-managing democracy. He ranks among the greatest men of our history, the history of all Yugoslav nations and nationalities and the history of the workers' and progressive movement of the whole world. With his work and life he inscribed his name in our history and that of the world and built it into the present reality of socialist self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia, into the reality of Europe and the whole world. The influence of his work will reach far into the future, when many generations will look for and find in Kardelj's work the mainstay for the carrying out of their historical tasks and obligations."

"On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of self-management, we can point out with pride the successes achieved and their significance for our working man, our nations and nationalities, for the international workers' movement and the whole progressive world," Sergej Kraigher stressed.

"Today, as in previous years, we are witness to numerous speculations intended to create the impression that the existing differences between the levels of development of the republics and the provinces constitute a constant threat to the survival of Yugoslavia. However, no such rumors and speculations can conceal the fact, which some people do not wish to see or admit, that Yugoslavia's strength stems from and relies on--to a decisive extent--precisely the results achieved in the development of the less developed republics and the Province of Kosovo, in the elimination of differences through the more rapid development of the production forces and the material foundations of their work, in transforming the structure of the economy by changing the methods of production and the manner of life. In essence, they have overcome and reduced the inherited conservative social foundations by creating the basis for even more rapid socialist development and for the inclusion in and contribution, on an increasingly equal footing, to modern development in Yugoslavia and the world. For this reason, and bearing in mind the existing differences, we are using special measures--and our aim is that this should be done on stronger and stronger self-managing foundations--to develop the material basis of work of every republic and province," SFRY Presidency Vice President Kraigher said. He went on to stress the significance of consolidating the position of the working people in direct decisionmaking on the conditions and results of work and development and on all other personal, common and social interests. This imparts a new social quality to mutual relations on the basis of self-management and with the right to work with the social resources.

"All these are facts which cannot be changed by hostile political forces, organizations and individuals in the country and abroad who do not favor our system, or by bankrupt politicans and the few professors and confused people who are alienated from our reality and who think, in fact hope, that the moment has now come when the wheel of our history can be turned back. The ultimate political purpose of this kind of activity is, of course, to conceal from the world or at least compromise the deeply humane essence of our self-managing democracy, and our socialist self-managing social relations. The examples of this behavior are not a mere coincidence because they come at a time when people in numerous countries--and precisely in the industrially developed countries--are being submitted, despite proclaimed human rights, to violence from which they are not protected very effectively, when they are being transformed into blind obedient instruments without power and with no will of their own concerning the decisions of the omnipotent centers of economic, military and political power and state apparatus, and when they are left entirely at the mercy of the political parties' manipulations. From this they are not protected and cannot be protected by any system which is in essence grounded in the principles of the classical bourgeois parliamentary democracy and the corresponding private ownership. And this also applies, for the same reasons, to the system of so-called democratic socialism."

"The social position of every working man, based on work as the foundation of social values and on the results of work, provides the foundations for completely changed conditions of life and standard of living of the working people and a guarantee of the ceaseless improvement in this standard. It guarantees strengthening the working people's social security and their mutual solidarity and assistance. We must be aware of these achievements despite all the difficulties and unsolved questions. We must be aware of them because they, above all, show that basically we always resolve the difficulties of our development successfullyiand come out victorious. We must be aware of them because we live at a time when hundreds of millions of working people in the world are still struggling for basic human existence and when, in the developed part of the world, despite the great prosperity and wealth of some, hundreds of millions of people live in conditions of social insecurity and the pressures imposed by unemployment and recession which keep mounting from year to year."

"This internal situation and development, as well as our growing internal unity and Yugoslavia's strength, are one of the decisive factors of Yugoslavia's international position, of which we may rightly be proud. Our constitutional principles are also being implemented in our foreign policy. Consequently, we are able today, in the interests of our own security and peace in the world, to make a contribution with our consistent, principled foreign policy to the settling of questions which exacerbate the international political situation. We are not prompted in this respect by our own interests alone. The entire peace-loving world expects us to do so and numerous politicians and countries ask us and encourage us to do so in view of our role and position in the nonaligned world and especially in view of our relations with the developing countries."

"The prestige and significance of Tito's Yugoslavia, linked with Tito's achievement, were proved to our friends and foes in a most convincing, majestic and at the same time moving manner, a manner unique in history, during Comrade Tito's illness and especially at the moment of his death.

"This showed, in reply to all the speculations as to what was going to happen to Yugoslavia after Tito's death, that Yugoslavia would continue with its own and Tito's policy and work. It was also a reply to all those who indulge in such speculations, especially to the strategists of the policy of force, informing them that this kind of Tito's Yugosavlia--socialist, self-managing and nonaligned--was wanted not only by all the progressive forces in the world, but that it was also wanted and supported by the broad masses of working people and citizens in every country throughout the world."

"All this characterizes this year's celebration of the day of self-managers and the 30th anniversary of self-management. And again, in a special way, it casts even stronger light on the enormous historical significance of Edvard Kardelj and his work...."

Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, went on to dwell on the stabilization of the economy. He stressed that Edvard Kardelj had often pointed out the causes of economic instability and the measures that would be effective in overcoming it.

Sergej Kraigher recalled the main causes of the existing instability, already defined in the course of the implementation of the current medium-term plan, but then we seemed to be irresolute and inconsistent regarding their elimination. At the same time he also analyzed the current disproportions in development and pointed out the basic strategic priority tasks on which depended the further development of Yugoslavia, based on more lasting and healthier foundations. Kraigher stressed that this above all concerns the resolute and consistent orientation of the economy, and in particular production and investments, toward those parts that contribute to exports. This orientation is directed toward the further international economic cooperation and settling of the problem of the balance of payments in foreign trade, toward developing competitiveness on the world market and toward adapting the financial activity to that of our business partners or countries. Sergej Kraigher also underlined that higher work productivity, rewarding in accordance with work and its results, workers' influence in administering the means of expanded reproduction, pooling of labor and resources and joint planning of income, and so forth, were the prerequisites for better economic activity and greater export capability.

Speaking about economic policy measures, Sergej Kraigher stressed that they should not operate in a linear fashion, but selectively, as noted by Edvard Kardelj.

"The measures should encourage workers and all the responsible factors to carry out the agreed structural changes and priority tasks, both in the field of investing and in the field of the policy of prices, personal income and joint and general consumption, and on the basis of experiences gained in recent years we can also say that this particularly applies to the field of production expenditure and structure and to the field of employment. This is the only way in which these measures will make possible the active and responsible involvement in their implementation of those communities of associated labor being set up for this purpose, such as the communities for economic relations with foreign countries, the joint reserve funds, the new communities for prices and the self-managing interest communities in the field of infrastructure and free exchange of labor. In this way associated labor and its organizations and organs will accept the measures as assistance in the attainment of common goals and interests, as assistance which does not deprive prices, investments and economic relations with foreign countries of the economic, stimulative function.

"In this case, the measures will not be viewed as measures the responsibility for which is borne only by the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of administration while all others bear only an indirect responsibility for them or even look for ways to evade them. However, it is quite certain that linear, insufficiently differentiated measures would harm the field of prices most of all. The direct and largely administrative actions in the formation of prices and in price relations, and thus interference with the primary distribution of income, would lead to a situation in which it is more and more difficult for prices to play the role they should play in every form of production of goods. This would inevitably have a negative effect on the unity of the Yugoslav market and its positive influence on the self-managing pooling of associated labor on the unified Yugoslav economic area."

Sergej Kraigher stressed that the medium-term social plans being prepared in every organization of associated labor and in every self-managing and sociopolitical community should, instead of containing declarations, establish in clear and concrete terms the tasks of the greatest importance for the affirmation and development of self-managing socioeconomic relations in keeping with the provisions of the Law on Associated Labor and other systematic laws. The main responsibility in this respect is increasingly being transferred to workers in associated labor and their delegates in the local and self-managing interest communities and municipal assemblies, republican assemblies and the SFRY Assembly. The development of the ability to bear these responsibilities and work in this way means that these institutions should overcome the forum-type of work. Naturally, this should in no way reduce the responsibilities of the executive councils and the sociopolitical communities and their organs. However, they should change their orientation and methods and their forms of activity.

At the end of his speech in Trbovlje, Sergej Kraigher also dwelt on a number of unsolved questions of self-managing organization and activity in the field of energy, a question of particular interest to the workers of the Edvard Kardelj mining and energy combine.

The combine has developed a clear concept of the development of the production of coal, connected primarily with the production of electric power, but also with the production of coal for general consumption. The combine's collectives have achieved significant successes in settling economic relations, on the basis of self-management, between the basic organizations of associated labor of the coal mine and the basic organizations of the thermal power station, as well as between the two organizations within the framework of the combine. Considerable successes have also been achieved in settling relations with the consumers, both directly and within the framework of the interest community for electric power. This has created the basis for clean accounts among them and with all others.

"I should like to mention on this occasion, Sergej Kraigher stressed, "that for several years attention has been focused and is particularly focused now on the problems of prices and the role played by prices at the power station and in relations with the other energy organizations concerning the formation of the price paid by the consumer. These problems keep emerging of and over again. It will take quite a long time to stabilize price relations in the field of energy. If we are to create the right conditions for the development of coal production in the present energy and balance of payments situation, we shall at the same time have to approach and tackle these problems too with more courage. We are not consistent with regard to the formation and system of prices and our system cannot be effctive and yield the desired results in the field of energy as long as our approach to prices remains a halfway one.

"If self-managing society does not know how much things cost then there can be no clean accounts and specialized services. This means administration has to move in one after another to try to keep order in these areas, but the results are under a question mark.

It is also necessary to reexamine all the measures, especially when establishing the extent to which production costs are socially necessary and where the limits stand for various forms of compensation and possible price subsidies, so as to avoid all the negative consequences of cost prices. In order to guarantee the stability of economic activity, it is necessary to plan prices at least for the duration of the medium-term period and naturally, if there are any fundamental changes, to alter them, but only by following the same process of agreement-seeking that was followed when they were adopted."

At the end of his speech, Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, congratulated the workers of the mining and energy combine in Trbovlje on their holiday and the day of selfmanagement and wished them much success and happiness in their life and work.

"I am convinced that you, the same as the working class and all the working people of the mining district, will continue as in the past to honorably exercise your working and self-managing rights and obligations. You will be constantly encouraged in this by the proud name of Edvard Kardelj, our great revolutionary leader, and by his bust, which we are unveiling today," Kraigher said.

NIN DISCUSSES OPTIONS IN LCY PRESIDENT'S ELECTION

AU292130 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1538 22 Jun 80 pp 12, 13

[Stevan Niksic article: "The Party Leadership Until the Congress"]

[Text] Last week's session of the LCY Central Committee was the first after that saddest 4 May, after Comrade Tito's death. On that day the LCY was without its president who for 4 decades was at the head of the party of Yugoslav Communists (the Yugoslav communist party--the LCY).

On Sunday 4 May, only a few hours after the sad news reached us from the Ljubljana clinic, the Yugoslav public had the opportunity by means of television, whose cameras were already in the Palace of the Federation, to see the appointment of the heretofore vice president of the SRFY Presidency as president of the Presidency and, simultaneously, the election of the new vice president. Thus, in fact, the automatic provision was applied which is envisaged in the Article 328 of Yugoslavia's Constitution that states: "With the cessation of the office of the president of the republic, the SFRY Presidency carries out all rights and duties which it has according to this constitution...."

Certain differences existed between the state and the party functions which Comrade Tito performed until his death. This was, to a certain extent, conditioned by the differences between the SFRY Presidency's place and role, set forth by the constitution, and the function of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, regulated by LCY Statute. While the SFRY Presidency is defined as a collective head of state, the LCY Central Committee Presidium is the Central Committee's political-executive organ. [paragraph continues]

The LCY Statute, which was adopted at the 11th LCY Congress, envisages the post of LCY president as one that manages the work of the Central Committee and the Central Committee Presidium. At the same time it was said that the term of office is for 4 years, that the president is elected by the congress and that the president is responsible for the work of the congress, the Central Committee and the Central Committee Presidium.

As is well known, at the 10th LCY Congress, as an expression of unreserved confidence and respect of the party members, of which there were a million, Comrade Tito was elected president of the LCY without any restriction as to the length of his term of office, and this had also become a statutory provision.

Contrary to the SFRY Constitution, the LCY Statute did not envisage in advance which organ would, in case of the LCY president's death, perform his functions and exercise his authority.

Awkward Interpretation

A brief newspaper report carried in the first days of June on a session of the party leadership in a republic, which discussed certain organizational changes in the League of Communists, indicated that consultations began in the republican and provincial leaderships of the League of Communists on this topic, that is, the proposal which the LCY Central Committee presidium should submit to the first session of the Central Committee. Before the decision was adopted, before the session of the Central Committee, a news agency article had appeared which could have created a certain confusion. In this article it was said that "the LCY Statute sufficiently clearly envisages the LCY Central Committee Presidium as a collective chief of the party." This was obviously an awkward formulation which erroneously interpreted the statute. The decisions adopted last week at the session of the Central Committee speak best about this.

"Greater changes in the LCY Statute will be necessary to permanently regulate this problem," Branko Mikulic noted at the last session of the Central Committee, while explaining the decision of regulating the authority and the manner of work of the LCY organs until the 12th congress. "Discussing this problem" the Central Committee Presidium decided propose to the Central Committee that no changes be made in the LCY Statute for the time being, but that in the course of the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress a discussion be held and corresponding proposals on amending and supplementing the LCY Statute be made. Until then, the Central Committee and the Presidium should work in accordance with their duties and authority as stipulated in the LCY Statute, the rules of procedures on the organization and manner of their work and the decision which the central committee will adopt at today's session," Mikulic said.

The Central Committee's Decision

Since the LCY remained without its president after Comrade Tito's death, and since the statute did not foresee which organ should in such a case perform the president's functions and exercise his authority, the Central Committee had two options: to adopt a statutory decision on this issue or to leave this decision to the next congress. At the Presidium's proposal, members of the Central Committee decided in favor of the second option. In doing this they obviously took account of the statute's provision (Article 20) which states that "the LCY organs are obliged to submit the documents that are of a programmatic or statutory nature to public discussion in the League of Communists and in public." Had the Central Committee decided to adopt at this time a decision of a statutory nature, that is, to change the existing statute, it would have had to open a discussion on problems that will be discussed in the course of preparations for the 12th LCY Congress. And these preparations should begin soon. [paragraph continues]

It was assessed that there was no need to begin an all-party discussion only on this part of statutory solutions because all this will be discussed and decided at the next congress.

In other words, the Central Committee decided that the LCY Statute should not be changed until the congress. At the same time, this decision states that until the 12th congress the Central Committee will temporarily have all the authority and perform all duties that are reserved by the statute for the LCY president, or rather, the Central Committee can authorize the LCY Central Committee Presidium to exercise this authority and to perform duties.

LCY Central Committee Presidium

According to the statute, the LCY president also had the right to propose from the ranks of members of the Central Committee candidates for members of the Presidium. In the future, this will be done by the Central Committee, by forming a special commission that will make proposals on the basis of preliminary consultations with the presidiums of the central committees of the League of Communists in the republics, the provincial committees and the committee of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army.

The Presidium of the Central Committee will prepare and convene sessions of the LCY Central Committee, a task that in the past was the obligation of the president and was done under his authority. The president, or the person whom he authorized to do this, opened sessions of the Central Committee and presided at them. In the future, this will be done by the president of the Presidium, while a working presidium will preside over the session's work.

No changes were carried out with respect to this decision on the relations between the Central Committee and the Presidium. The Presidium is the executive-political organ of the Central Committee, while the LCY Central Committee is the "highest LCY organ in the period between two congresses" (Article 75 of the LCY Statute). In his explanation, Branko Mikulic particularly stressed that "the LCY Central Committee Presidium completely retains its role" and that "the Presidium is neither collective president of the Central Committee nor does it manage its work."

President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

The post of chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was introduced at Comrade Tito's initiative immediately after the 11th LCY Congress. The LCY also directed the work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, while the chairman exercised his functions, rights and authority exclusively on the basis of the president's authority and in agreement with him.

After the death of Comrade Tito, president of the LCY, it was necessary to resolve: Who will direct the work of the Presidium until the 12th congress? After consultations in the presidiums of the central committees and the provincial committees, it was decided to propose to the LCY Central Committee that it introduce, instead of the chairman, a new post--president of the Presidium.

From this explanation it can be seen that an alternative solution was also considered--to introduce a new post of president of the Central Committee. However, it was assessed that this would mean a change in the LCY Statute and that in this way, in a sense, any future solutions the congress might adopt would be prejudiced.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, like the chairman in the past, has an 1-year term of office. Since past Chairman Stevan Doronjski has become president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, his term of office will last until mid-October this year because he was elected to this post in mid-October last year. Otherwise, the president of the Presidium, in accordance with the already confirmed principle, will be elected every year from another, different republic, or from a provincial organization of the League of Communists. With an 8-year period all members of the Presidium from all republics and provinces should hold this post.

The Secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

The secretary of the Presidium--this post is now held by Dr Dusan Dragosavac--is elected by the Presidium from among its members for a period of 2 years, and also every time from another different republic or provincial organization. His function is also determined in detail by the valid documents.

During the election of the president and the secretary it will be insured that these two posts will not be simultaneously held by members of the Presidium from the same republic or provincial organization of the League of Communists.

The Central Committee's decision states that members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium will be elected to the post of the president and the secretary of the Presidium from those republican or provincial organizations from which no one held the post of the chairman and secretary of the Presidium.

As is well-known, these posts were held so far by the following: Presidium; Stevan Doronjski (Vojvodina)--until recently the chairman, now the president; Stane Dolanc (Slovenia)--secretary of the Presidium after the 11th congress and Dr Dusan Dragosavac (Croatia)--currently secretary of the Presidium.

The decisions have become effective immediately and will be valid until the 12th LCY Congress; this means, approximately for the 2 next years.

BAKARIC CONGRATULATES VJESNIK ON ANNIVERSARY

AU271516 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jun 80

[Text] On its jubilee [the 40th anniversary of publication] VJESNIK received numerous messages of greetings and telegrams. The message sent by Dr Vladimir Bakaric reads:

"Dear comrades,

"Being unable to attend today's festive session of the workers council, I congratulate in this way all the working people of the VJESNIK work organization on the 40th anniversary of the newspaper VJESNIK's existence and successful activity.

"I wish also that in the future that while continuing the tradition of POLITICKI VJESNIK and VJESNIK RADNOG NARODA you may achieve even greater successes in your socially very responsible and complex task."

DOLANC TAKES PART IN YOUTH LEAGUE SESSION

LD271856 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--At today's session of the Presidium of the Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia (SSOJ), chaired by Dr Vasil Turpurkovski, a review of topical questions of international and internal political relations was made. Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, took part in the debate.

The Presidium also adopted a proposal to hold an international seminar to be organized by the SSOJ in Kumrovec from 18 to 22 September this year. The theme of the seminar will be the role of student and youth organizations as part of the progressive and liberation forces in the world in the struggle against imperialism, capitalism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism, racial discrimination, apartheid and other forms of exploitation and domination, for the establishment of equal and just international relations. During the seminar, among other things a roundtable will be held devoted to the role of youth and student organizations in the world in the establishment of a new international economic order.

DOLANC PRESENTS AWARDS TO SPORTS COLLECTIVE

LD290300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Maribor--At a formal session in connection with the 60th anniversary of the Branik Sports Society in Maribor, held this evening, Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, presented the Order of Merits for the People, with silver rays, to representatives of the sports collective.

Members of the Branik sports society can be proud of the history of their society and of the contribution made by its members to the national liberation war and our socialist self-managing development, Stane Dolanc said, following the presentation of the decorations to the representatives of the Branik Sports Society and its physical culture workers.

It is known, Dolanc stressed, that in the Branik society of Maribor, amateurism is one of the fundamental principles on which the entire work rests. Amateurism should also be nurtured in the future. In this connection, Stane Dolanc stressed that we must fight decisively against all negative phenomena in sports, not only because they exert a negative influence on man in general and on interhuman relations, but also because they damage the valuation of man according to the results of his work. Today you are rightly proud of your sports results, Dolanc stressed, but you can be proud even more of the number of physical culture workers and sportsmen from your society who have received decorations. It is only with the development of self-managing and humane relations in sports environments that a contribution can be made not only to making the muscles strong but also the brain, heart and humanism, and this alone can lead to top sports results, Dolanc said.

At the ceremony this evening, the charter of the town of Maribor was also handed to Branik representatives for the society's contribution to the entire development of physical culture in this town.

MARKOVIC RECEIVES GREETINGS, AWARD ON BIRTHDAY

LD271634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0912 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent the following message of congratulations to Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday:

"Dear Comrade Dragoslav, I send you heartfelt congratulations on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on my own behalf on your 60th birthday. During more than 40 years of your revolutionary work in the ranks of SKOJ [League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia] and the party as one of the organizers of the uprising, and political and military leader in the national liberation struggle and in many leading offices in society and the league of communists in the post-war period, you have distinguished yourself through your dedication as a true fighter for the policy of the LCY and the development of the gains of our socialist revolution.

"In congratulating you on your birthday, I wish you a long life, good health and personal happiness so that you can continue for a long time yet to make a creative contribution to the building of our socialist society."

Hero of Socialist Labor

AU271650 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] The SFRY Presidency has decorated Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, with the Order of Hero of Socialist Labor on his 60th birthday, for his revolutionary work of many years and for his extraordinary merits in organizing and building socialist self-managing society and his particular contribution of importance for the general development and strengthening of the independence of the SFRY.

On the occasion of Dragoslav Markovic being awarded the decoration, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia has sent a telegram of congratulations. It says among other things:

"Since your youth, during the war and during the entire postwar construction, you have constantly and self-sacrificingly invested all your forces and abilities in our social prosperity, the advancement of self-management, the strengthening of brotherhood, unity and equality of our peoples and nationalities, and the affirmation of the nonaligned foreign policy of our socialist community.

"Carrying out many responsible duties in our republic and in the SFRY, you have always consistently adhered to Tito's revolutionary course and development of our socialist society and the strengthening of the role and responsibility of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces of our community."

DRAGOSAVAC HOLDS TALKS IN OSIJEK

LD272034 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks in Osijek today with representatives of the sociopolitical and economic life of Slavonija and Baraja. (Zvonimir Cop) reports:

The main subject of the talks was the role and tasks of the League of Communists in the consistent implementation of the socioeconomic stabilization measures in light of the latest measures by the Federal Executive Council. The representatives of sociopolitical and economic life acquainted Dr Dusan Dragosavac with the current state of the economy in the Slavonija and Baranja region, stressing in this connection that in the first 5 months of this year a 23.4 percent increase in exports had been recorded, together with a simultaneous reduction in imports of 17.4 percent in comparison with the same period last year. The economic representatives of the entire region underlined the need for the quickest adoption of accompanying measures to preserve the effect of the recent devaluation of the dinar and allow associated labor to operate normally. Having dwelt on the internal and external factors affecting the present economic difficulties, Dr Dusan Dragosavac underlined, above all, the need for much more responsible conduct on the part of all subjects in society and in particular the League of Communists organizations and members.

CONFEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION

LD272322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--The 30th anniversary of workers' self-management in our country was marked this afternoon in Belgrade by a formal session of the Yugoslav Confederation of Trade Unions Council in the assembly hall of Djuro Salaj Workers' University. The session was attended by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and other prominent sociopolitical leaders in delegations from the LCY Central Committee, the SAWPY Federal Conference, the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia Conference, Federation of Veterans' Association of Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav People's Army, the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia, the Association of Self-Managers' Clubs and the town of Belgrade.

The president of the Confederation of Trade Unions Council then delivered a report under the title of "30 Years of Yugoslav Socialist Self-Management."

The formal session of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Union Council was concluded with the song "Comrade Tito, We Swear to You."

PEOPLE'S ARMY LCY COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

LD271638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--The committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army has held a regular session in Belgrade. It considered topical questions and further tasks in the realization of the role of basic organizations, committees and conferences of the League of Communists in the units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army.

At the beginning of the session, the committee paid homage with a minute of silence to the recently-deceased president of the SFRY and the LCY and supreme commander of the armed forces, Comrade Tito.

In the materials prepared for this session, the introductory report and the discussion, it was noted that major results have been achieved in the organizational, ideopolitical and action preparation of basic organizations and in the work of committees and conferences of the League of Communists to which they are directly linked.

The majority of the basic organizations are proving themselves in everyday work as the most important ideopolitical subject in building the socialist self-managing awareness of members of the Yugoslav People's Army and in carrying out the LCY'S policy in combat preparations and strengthening the moral-political unity of units, commands and institutions.

With their total activity they are making an exceptional contribution to strengthening cadres and to the realization of the role and responsibility of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army in the development of the army. Attention was also drawn to specific shortcomings in the method of work of individual basic organizations, committees and conferences and stress was laid on the need to overcome them speedily so that communists in the army could be even more successful in carrying out all the tasks stemming from the need for constant improvement in combat readiness and moral of our army.

At the session the committee was also acquainted with a report on the Federal Executive Council's measures aimed at stabilizing the economy and on the tasks set for communists and other members of the Yugoslav People's Army in this connection.

ARMY TRANSPORT UNITS END 4-DAY EXERCISE

LD301304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Summary] Kopaonik--A 4-day joint tactical and rough terrain exercise involving Yugoslav People's Army transport units, organized by the YPA transport department and the traffic training center in Kraljevo, has ended. It was carried out in the Kopaonik region over roads totalling about 2,000 kilometers. Three new types of rough-terrain vehicles were used for the first time in such an exercise. They are of domestic production and were developed for the YPA'S needs by its scientific-development institutions and Yugoslav production organizations. They are designed to tow missile weaponry equipment or trailers, carry personnel or transport material and use various forms of attachments to do so. In the exercise they demonstrated that they are in no respect inferior to the most modern vehicles of this kind produced anywhere in the world. Their production has begun following 8 years of development and testing. Maj Gen Vukosav Vujicic stated that the exercise had demonstrated the units' high degree of training and discipline.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN MONTENEGRO, KOSOVO REPORTED

LD291750 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] First a report from Titograd by Mila Jovancvic: The economic relations between Montenegro and other countries have a negative balance sheet.

The trade and balance of payments deficit, with regard to foreign countries, is high, particularly if one considers Montenegro's high indebtedness. There has been a further deterioration in the extent to which exports cover imports. Last year imports exceeded exports by 38.6 percent.

The structure of the commodity exchange, both regarding the purpose of imports--the share of reproduction material and raw material in exports is two-thirds, but both of them are increasingly imported--and regarding the degree of processing, too, is unfavorable. Over one-half of the goods exported are less-processed products.

The regional structure of commodity exchange is unfavorable because the tendency of a decrease in the participation of developing countries in the total trade has been present, while the participation by industrial and highly-developed countries in imports has increased. These are countries with which there is an explicit imbalance in trade. Foreign factors, such as a high rate of inflation, disruptions in the world economy and the energy crisis have also exerted an influence on such trends. But the basic problems stem from the conconsistent implementation of the adopted system of economic relations with other countries, high rates of consumption in every sphere, structural disharmonies in the economy, low labor productivity, high rates of inflation and relatively high import values.

More energetic orientations toward pooling labor and resources, more decisive support for the part of the economy oriented toward export, import substitution, increase in labor productivity, relevant cadre policy and education of relevant services at all levels represent some of the ways to overcome this situation. Hence, the recent conclusion of the republican committee for relations with other countries that it is necessary to increase endeavors aimed at establishing and applying higher and more complex forms of foreign trade between Montenegro and other countries. The latest stabilization measures will contribute considerably to an increase in exports and thus it is hoped that better days are in the offing for reducing the deficit. And this represents the foremost task in implementing the stabilization policy.

Zivorad Ilic reports from Pristina on the economy of Kosovo: There is no doubt that the latest measures of the Federal Executive Council will promote speedier development of Kosovo, but only under the condition that more work is done, better quality products produced and more saved. Because, no matter how well-conceived, these measures will--at least now at the beginning--considerably affect the province, above all because of its low material development and very unfavorable economic structure.

The investment sphere will find itself in the worst position because investment capacities being built in this part of the country are in the majority of cases oriented toward foreign equipment and imported raw material. Therefore, it is known already now that the increase in the cost of these projects, due to the devaluation of the dinar, will amount to 3.28 billion dinars. These resources will be sought directly in basic organizations of associated labor and they have to weigh well the possibilities of building new and expanding existing capacities.

On the other hand, wherever possible, work collectives must be reoriented toward raw materials available in the country in order that foreign exchange, in short supply anyway, be saved. This is because, though in the last few months a more positive trend has taken place in the sphere of foreign trade in Kosovo, the increase in exports from this area cannot cover imports due to the already-mentioned orientation of the Kosovo economy for foreign equipment and reproduction material.

This year alone, for instance, over 2 billion dinars have to paid for equipment already contracted for from abroad. Yet, there is conviction in Kosovo that all these difficulties can be overcome with greater endeavors and that the measures of the Federal Executive Council--if they are consistently applied--will contribute to more stable economic activity in this part of the country, too.

SLOVENE LEAGUE CENTRAL COMMITTEE NAMES MEMBERS TO POSTS

AU271522 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jun 80 p 3

[J Pjevic report]

[Summary] Ljubljana, June--At its session on 24 June the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia elected Stefan Korosec, former president of the Republican Committee for Market and Prices, as member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia and as member of its Presidium. The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia also elected Miran Potrc, president of the Council of the Confederation of Yugoslav trade unions, as member of the LCY Central Committee.

The Central Committee also adopted a decision on the organization of the League of Communists in Maribor after the successful referendum on dividing this city into six communes.

Vratusa Moved to Presidency

LD271848 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Ljubljana, June 26 (TANJUG)--Dr. Anton Vratusa, the outgoing president of the Republican Executive Council of Slovenia, northwestern Yugoslavia is soon to be transferred to Slovenia's League of Communists leadership. Janez Zemljaric, Slovenia's republican secretary for home affairs, has been proposed as a possible candidate to replace him as new president of the Executive Council. Dr. Anton Vratusa agrees with this proposal that came from Slovenia's party leaders. In commenting on this change Franc Popit, president of Slovenia's League of Communists Central Committee, cautioned that "no ideological nor political disagreements" are involved, but the most adequate leadership being sought in the present situation of economic stabilization and preparations for a new medium-term economic development plan.

Dr. Anton Vratusa, 67, the outgoing premier of Slovenia, is well-known as a scholar and politician. Earlier, he held, among other posts, that of vice-president of the Federal Executive Council. Slovenia's republican government has reached considerable results while he led it, it was said at the session of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia. The impending change was announced at this session. As proposed, Dr. Anton Vratusa will work on the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia as its member in charge of affairs concerning a firmer integration of sciences and scientific research in the nation's development.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO URUGUAY--Belgrade--By decree of the SFRY Presidency, Dzavid Emini, hitherto adviser in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Uruguay. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1012 GMT 26 Jun 80 LD]